

# Herald Tribune

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No. 29,675

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JULY 8-9, 1978

Established 1887

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Saturday, rainy in the morning. TEMPERATURES: 22-24 (72-75). SUNDAY: clear, 23-25 (73-77). MONDAY: clear, 24-26 (75-79). SUNDAY: clear, 25-27 (77-81). SUNDAY: clear, 26-28 (79-82). SUNDAY: clear, 27-29 (81-84). SUNDAY: clear, 28-30 (82-86). SUNDAY: clear, 29-31 (84-88). SUNDAY: clear, 30-32 (86-90). SUNDAY: clear, 31-33 (88-91). SUNDAY: clear, 32-34 (90-93). SUNDAY: clear, 33-35 (91-95). SUNDAY: clear, 34-36 (93-97). SUNDAY: clear, 35-37 (95-99). SUNDAY: clear, 36-38 (97-101). SUNDAY: clear, 37-39 (99-103). SUNDAY: clear, 38-40 (101-105). SUNDAY: clear, 39-41 (103-107). SUNDAY: clear, 40-42 (105-109). SUNDAY: clear, 41-43 (107-111). SUNDAY: clear, 42-44 (109-113). SUNDAY: clear, 43-45 (111-115). SUNDAY: clear, 44-46 (113-117). SUNDAY: clear, 45-47 (115-119). SUNDAY: clear, 46-48 (117-121). SUNDAY: clear, 47-49 (119-123). SUNDAY: clear, 48-50 (121-125). SUNDAY: clear, 49-51 (123-127). SUNDAY: clear, 50-52 (125-129). SUNDAY: clear, 51-53 (127-131). 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## Israeli Criticizes Egyptian Position

## Peres, Sadat Arrive in Vienna for Peace 'Dialogue'

VIENNA, July 7 (AP) — Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Israeli opposition party leader Shimon Peres arrived here today, and Mr. Peres said that he was going to voice "a little bit of criticism" of the new Egyptian-Middle East peace proposals during their meeting on Sunday.

But Mr. Peres insisted that he would conduct no negotiations with Mr. Sadat.

"I would rather describe the meeting as a dialogue... I am not

coming with my own plan" for Middle East peace, the Israeli Labor Party leader said.

At a European Economic Community summit meeting in West Germany, meanwhile, Western sources said that the United States has set July 18 as the opening date

for Mideast talks in London among the Egyptian and Israeli foreign ministers and U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

The talks will be the first face-to-face peace negotiations between Israel and Egypt since January.

Mr. Peres called the new Egyptian

proposal as incomplete. "It describes what Israel should do, but it does not say what Egypt would do in return," he said. "There is practically nothing in it about peace and normalization."

## Beyond UN Resolution

Mr. Peres said that the new proposals went beyond the key UN Resolution 242 by demanding a complete withdrawal by Israel from specific territories. As to the Egyptian demand that Israel also withdraw from part of Jerusalem, Mr. Peres said:

"I do not believe that you can turn the clock back on Jerusalem. It has become part and parcel of the state of Israel. I am sure that the government of Israel will be ready to discuss any guarantees to make the sacred place open and accessible to all. But the fact is that Jerusalem is one city under Israeli sovereignty."

Mr. Peres said that the initiative for his meeting with Mr. Sadat came from Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky and Willy Brandt of West Germany. Mr. Sadat is to meet with Mr. Kreisky and Mr. Brandt during his five-day visit.

It will be Mr. Peres' second meeting with Mr. Sadat. They met first at Salzburg in February.

At that time, Mr. Peres said that his party differed with the ruling party of Prime Minister Menachem Begin by being for a territorial compromise which, he said, meant the return of important parts of the land which is settled by Arabs.

He said that he was not undercutting the negotiating position of the Begin government. "I am not negotiating," he said.

## British Rabbi Calls Israel Intransigent

LONDON, July 7 (NYT) — Rabbi Immanuel Jakobovits, Britain's chief rabbi, spoke out strongly yesterday against what he called "the intransigent stance" of Israeli political leaders and "religious elements" on negotiating a peace accord with the Arabs.

The rabbi said a "tremendous diplomatic gain" could be achieved by Israel if it would seize the initiative instead of reacting to events or to the initiative of others.

The remarks were the first public declaration of the chief rabbi's views on the proposals and counterproposals by Israel and Egypt in advance of a meeting in London this month by their foreign ministers.

Rabbi Jakobovits' letter to the magazine Jewish Chronicle represented an endorsement of the peace plan that the magazine proposed last week. Under the magazine's proposal, sovereignty and self-determination would be offered to the West Bank and Gaza Arabs in exchange for peace, with the burden upon the Arabs to prove in advance that they genuinely meant peace.

## Whaling Quota Raised by Half For Eskimos

WASHINGTON, July 7 (WP) — The International Whaling Commission has decided to let Eskimos kill 18 bowhead whales next year, six more than this year.

Eskimo representatives denounced the previous quota as a needless intrusion, arguing that Eskimos had been killing whales for 7,000 years, taking only enough for their needs and never endangering the whales' survival.

Richard Frank, a U.S. member of the commission, said yesterday that the quota was increased because scientists estimated the bowhead population at 2,264, almost twice the previous estimate. The higher figure was based on environmental data; the new estimate comes from a recent census by scientists who counted the whales as they migrated.

Commercial hunting of the bowhead is prohibited, but Eskimos hunted the whale without regulation until last year.

## Russia Launches Unmanned Spaceship

MOSCOW, July 7 (AP) — The Soviet Union today launched an automatic resupply spaceship called Progress-2 for a linkup with the Salyut-6 space station where two cosmonauts are orbiting the Earth, Tass said.

The launch follows the return Wednesday of a two-man Soviet-Polish space team that had stayed for a week with the other two Soviet cosmonauts aboard the space station.

This is the second time the Russians have launched an unmanned space resupply mission. The first, Progress-1, was launched Jan. 20 when a different pair of cosmonauts was in orbit. It carried out the first automatic space refueling mission



SUMMER IN SPAIN — With the coming of summer to the mountains near San Sebastian on the northern coast of

Spain, a youngster takes advantage of the warm weather to run through the early morning mist in the countryside.

## Sex-Bias Suit In N.J. Settled For \$20,000

NEWARK, N.J., July 7 (AP) — A former employee of Public Service Electric & Gas Co. received \$20,000 in settlement of a sex-discrimination suit that alleged she was fired after refusing her boss's offer of after-hours sex.

The settlement, signed yesterday by U.S. District Judge Herbert Stern, ended a 3-year-old suit by Adrienne Tomkins, 33, of Bayonne, who worked as a stenographer for the utility until she was fired in January, 1975.

The company said Miss Tomkins was fired because of excessive absences, but the woman alleged that the firing was the culmination of sexual harassment that began when she was rejected a pass by her boss.

## Israel, Syria Square Off

(Continued from Page 1) Leaders were trying to dissuade Mr. Sarkis, a Christian with no political following or private militia, from quitting.

Syria's gunners were silent today, observing an unproclaimed ceasefire that began at dawn yesterday after the heaviest barrage of the six-day Syrian attack on the Christian sector of Beirut. Sporadic sniper fire continued from Christian militiamen, but the 600,000 Christian residents began venturing out of their basement shelters.

Police reported at least 184 Christians killed and 615 wounded since the first Syrian attack last Saturday. Syria did not report its casualties, but Christian gunmen claimed they killed many Syrians.

In Jerusalem, Prime Minister Menachem Begin said at a dinner last night that what he called the "massacre" of Lebanese Christians demonstrated what could happen to Israel if it withdraws from the territories it occupied in the 1973 war.

Syrian troops form the bulk of the Arab peacekeeping force formed to police the armistice that ended the 1975-76 Lebanese civil war between Christians and an alliance of Palestinians and leftist Moslems. The Phalange and National Liberal parties, which fielded the major Christian militias, have defied Syria's efforts to extend its control to Christian areas of Lebanon and now are talking of setting up a separate state.

"That is the only solution for the moment and we will escalate the war to get it," said a Phalangist official in Jounieh, 10 miles north of Beirut.

## Moscow Defector Rejects Soviet Talks

LONDON, July 7 (Reuters) — A runaway Soviet diplomat who is reportedly revealing secrets to Britain has refused to meet Soviet officials, the Foreign Office said today.

On Monday, the Soviet Union protested Britain's granting of refuge to Vladimir Rezun, an attaché at the Soviet Embassy in Geneva, and demanded access to him. A Foreign Office spokesman said Mr. Rezun, who is hiding with his wife and two children, had turned down the request. The family defected to Britain last month.

Mr. Kovalenok and Mr. Ivanchenkov are feeling well and carrying out their planned program of space experiments, Tass said. It said that systems aboard Salyut-6, to which their Soyuz-29 spacecraft is docked, are functioning normally.

Progress-2 will use the space laboratory's second docking port, the same one vacated Wednesday by Soyuz-30, the spacecraft that carried Mirosław Hermaszewski of Poland and his Soviet captain, Pyotr Klimuk.

That team, repeating a Soviet-Czechoslovak space flight launched in March, stayed in space a week, carrying out experiments with the Soviet cosmonauts.

The Soviet-Polish team announced today that other cosmonauts from East-bloc countries are preparing to make space flights with the Russians, beginning with an East German.

## After Attacks by Whites

## London Bengalis Warn of Reprisals

LONDON, July 7 (AP) — Bengali community leaders in London's East End warned yesterday that the district, the center of Britain's smoldering racial problem, is heading for "big trouble" after carloads of whites attacked Asian immigrants Wednesday night.

Nine Bengalis were injured in the barrage of bricks, stones and bottles hurled by 30 whites in the latest eruption of racial violence in the tough East End.

In recent weeks, mobs of young whites have rampaged through Bengali areas, touching off street battles in which scores of persons have been injured. Two Bengalis have been killed in the last few weeks.

"This cannot go on," declared Ghulam Mustapha, a tailor and one of the leaders of the 20,000 Bengalis in the area.

"Increasingly Frustrated" "Our young men are becoming increasingly frustrated at the failure of the police and the authorities to stop these attacks on our people," he said.

"We've told our young men that violence will only bring more violence, but they are no longer in a mood to listen. They are ready to fight to defend their homes and their families."

Trouble has been building up in the East End, especially in the Whitechapel and Bow districts, for two years. Bengali leaders claim that hundreds of their people have been attacked by white thugs.

Police have blamed the ultra-rightist National Front, which is campaigning for a halt to all nonwhite immigration. There are about 1.9 million nonwhites in Britain, two-thirds of them Asians from India, Pakistan and Bangladesh.

Gangs of young whites wearing National Front badges regularly prowl the neighborhoods, smashing windows of Bengali shops, harassing nonwhites, thrusting excrement or flaming rags through mail slots.

Young Bengali militants said they are forming "self-defense squads" to protect their streets from attacks.

A 23-year-old business-management student, who identified himself only as Ahmed, said: "We've had enough. We've been building up defense groups for several weeks and we're ready to take these fascist thugs on."

"Our backs are to the wall now and we've nowhere to go. We realize that by fighting these people we risk escalating the violence. But that's better than letting these Nazis walk all over us."

Vengeful Mood He echoed the vengeful mood that is building up among the Bengalis, most of whom speak little English, work in garment-trade

sweatshops and live in squalid, decaying Victorian houses.

Rahim Baksh, of the Bangladesh Youth Association, warned: "We managed to scatter a mob of young whites a couple of weeks ago. We proved we could do it. Next time we'll be prepared. If they come again and the police do nothing, there will be a riot and there will be casualties."

London's undermanned police force, already stretched in combating a growing crime rate, said it is doing what it can to stamp out white harassment of the Bengalis.

Chief Inspector John Wallis, community liaison officer in Whitechapel, noted: "We're pulling out all the stops, but we don't have the manpower to saturate the streets to stop these attacks."

## Daughter of Malta Leader Hurls Dung at U.K. MPs

LONDON, July 7 (AP) — The daughter of Malta's prime minister and another leftist were freed today pending further court action for hurling bags of horse dung in the House of Commons to protest British control of Northern Ireland.

Yana Mintoff, the 26-year-old daughter of Prime Minister Dom Mintoff, and John McSherry, 24, were charged with causing criminal damage to the floor of the Commons. A member of Commons was hit on the head.

The two were dragged while screaming slogans from the visitors' gallery last night after throwing three plastic bags of horse manure during a debate on home rule for Scotland.

Amid jokes about "point of order" some members questioned how the pair had been able to smuggle the bags through Parliament's supposedly tight security.

If it had been plastic bombs instead, "there would have been a lot of by-elections," said the Rev. Ian Paisley, the firebrand Protestant deputy from Northern Ireland.

No Pleas Required Appearing today at Bow Street Magistrate's Court, Miss Mintoff and Mr. McSherry were not asked to plead and were remanded until July 28 on unconditional bail.

meaning that they did not have to deposit bail and will not have to report to the police while free.

The first dung-filled bag broke on the head of Dennis Skinner, a Laborite who, according to friends, had often observed that politics was a dirty business. Speaker George Thomas suspended the session for 20 minutes while attendants cleaned the mess.

Security Tightened Security was tightened in the House of Commons after the Irish Republican Army planted a bomb four years ago that damaged paneling and furnishings.

"MPs cannot be exposed to this kind of peril any longer," said Nicholas Winterston, a Conservative member. He called for Michael Foot, the Laborite leader in the Commons, and Home Secretary Merlyn Rees to answer questions about security.

Miss Mintoff, a teacher, is a member of the leftist Socialist Workers' Party and Mr. McSherry said to be unemployed, is a member of the Troops Out movement, that seeks British withdrawal from Northern Ireland.

The last time a Commons sitting was interrupted was in July, 1976 when Troops Out members hurled tear-gas canisters into the chamber.

Rhodesians Find Bodies Of 4 Aides to Muzorewa

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, July 7 (AP) — The bodies of four aides of black leader Bishop Abel Muzorewa have been found in graves in southeast Rhodesia, their hands tied behind their backs and shot in the head, a military spokesman said today.

The spokesman said that security force investigations established that the three men and a woman were shot by nationalist guerrillas after being paraded in a village before 200 tribesmen and denounced as "sellouts."

The four were last seen alive June 18 while attempting to set up talks with guerrilla leaders in the area, 160 miles from Salisbury. The area has been infiltrated by insurgents of Robert Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Union forces.

They are the second group of party officials killed who were loyal to one of the three moderate nationalist leaders who joined with white Prime Minister Ian Smith in the transition government.

In May, four aides of the Rev. Ndabani Sithole were shot to death in the Wedza area, 70 miles east of Salisbury, while campaigning for acceptance of the internal settlement, which was rejected by guerrilla leaders.

The four bodies found were those of the Rev. Ephraim Chiduku, a Methodist minister, Austin Madondo, Isaac Takavada and Mrs. Davidson Mutinye.

A military spokesman said today: "The four were buried in 5-foot-deep graves in the bush. The graves, each with two bodies, were carefully camouflaged with rocks."

2 Accidents Kill 24 in S. Africa

BLOEMFONTEIN, South Africa, July 7 (AP) — Twenty-four persons were killed yesterday in two bus accidents on South African highways, police reported.

Fourteen died south of Bloemfontein when a bus and a large truck collided head-on and exploded.

Ten died and 17 were injured in the collision of a bus and a police van near Graaff-Reinet.

F-15 Crash in Germany

RAMSTEIN AIR BASE, West Germany, July 7 (AP) — A U.S. Air Force F-15 jet fighter crashed in West Germany's Eifel Mountains yesterday, killing the pilot, the Air Force reported.

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Movement Gaining in U.S.

State Legislators Warned Of Effects of Tax Revolt

By Gaylord Shaw

DENVER, July 7 — A month after California voters approved Proposition 13, state legislators from across the country were warned yesterday that a growing national tax rebellion could bring far-reaching changes in traditional patterns of government spending.

The flurry of spending-limitation and tax-cut proposals spurred by the overwhelming passage of the Jarvis-Gann Amendment poses "a very serious threat to the fabric of state government," said Minnesota House Speaker Martin Sabo in a comment that seemed to set the tone for the annual meeting of the National Conference of State Legislatures.

California Assembly Speaker Leo McCarthy said that it would be a serious blunder to underestimate the momentum of the tax revolt.

And in private conversations with dozens of convention delegates, Mr. McCarthy urged legislative leaders in other states to consider voluntary spending limitations and homeowner property tax relief as ways to head off Jarvis-type initiatives.

Chief Topic

The California vote, and the legislature's response to it, dominated the opening day of the convention, which concludes tomorrow.

"I've heard Jarvis-Gann mentioned once, I've heard it a million times," said the conference president, Colorado Senate President Fred Anderson. He said the convention was unlikely to take a formal position on the issue but another meeting in December would review developments.

That will be after voters in several states, perhaps as many as 10, decide in the November elections the fate of tax-cut and spending-limitation proposals.

The measures take different forms. In Oregon, initiative petitions bearing 180,000 signatures have been filed calling for a vote on a proposal identical to the Jarvis-Gann Amendment except that it sets property taxes at 1.5 percent rather than 1 percent as specified by the California initiative. In Idaho, a proposal limiting property taxes to 1 percent has qualified for the November ballot, and polls

there show that it is favored by voters 3 to 1.

In Colorado yesterday, supporters of an initiative petition drive claimed success in collecting enough signatures to place on the November ballot a plan to limit state and local spending by forbidding increases that exceed rises in the cost of living.

In Michigan, an initiative limiting state and local spending already has been cleared for the general election ballot and another proposal aimed at property taxes is being circulated.

In Arizona last weekend, the legislature decided to place before the voters in November a measure limiting state spending to 7 percent of total personal income in the state.

Constitutional conventions have been convened or are planned in Hawaii and Massachusetts on tax issues, and tax questions are expected to dominate a special session of the Texas Legislature next week.

Los Angeles Times



TIME FOR A SWIM — Ducks may have enjoyed flooded streets in Rochester, Minn., but this woman had trouble guiding her bicycle through the downtown area after Zumbro River overflowed, killing at least five persons. Three also died in flash floods further north.

FBI Chief Cites CIA Information

Cuban Aid to Foreign Terrorists Seen

QUANTICO, Va., July 7 (AP) — FBI Director William Webster yesterday said that there was evidence of Cuba supporting terrorist groups in foreign countries, including the United States.

But he said that the evidence of foreign support for U.S. terrorist groups was slight, even though terrorist activities in the United States had increased.

"Many of the propaganda manuals of the groups supporting the independence of Puerto Rico are thought to have been printed in Cuba," Mr. Webster told a conference on terrorism at the FBI training academy here. "There are also strong indications of Cuban support for Palestinian terrorist groups."

Mr. Webster said at a news conference that the information on Cuban activities had been made available by the CIA and that most was classified. He declined to say if Cuba's involvement amounted to anything more than serving as a base for printing leaflets.

West German Colleague

The FBI invited 250 representatives of law enforcement agencies to the conference, including officials from agencies in nine foreign countries. Mr. Webster was accompanied at the news conference by Col. Ulrich Wegener, head of West Germany's commando-style 9th Border Guard Group. Mr. Wegener said that recent restrictions on U.S. intelligence activities had not interfered with international cooperation among law enforcement agencies.

Mr. Webster said that there was little intelligence suggesting that U.S. terrorist groups were linked with foreign organizations.

"I would discount foreign support for terrorism at this time in this country," he said. "We do know this cross-fertilization has existed. There have been efforts by our own domestic [terrorist] groups to make contact [abroad]. We don't think they've been too successful."

Dramatic Increase

Mr. Webster noted that only 24 U.S. bombings in 1973 were attributed to terrorist attacks, compared to 129 in 1975 and 111 last year, but he cautioned against overreacting to the increase.

"It's easy at a time when there is anxiety... to sound the alarm," he said. "We're all aware of this."

But there's no reason to rush to panic," Mr. Webster noted the problem of preventing terrorism without sacrificing individual rights, citing figures showing that more than three-fourths of all terrorists escape punishment but almost always achieve their aim of gaining widespread publicity.

In coping with terrorism, Mr. Webster said, it is essential that negotiations not be foreclosed at the outset.

"We should not be precluded from keeping communications open," he said, even though "concessions must be at the most minimal level."

Judge Impounds Profits From Snapp CIA Book

ALEXANDRIA, Va., July 7 (AP) — A U.S. district judge today ordered that the profits from "Decent Interval," the book by Frank Snapp about CIA actions during the fall of Saigon, be impounded in a court-supervised trust.

Attorneys have said that the case will be appealed.

U.S. District Judge Or must refrain from further violation of the secrecy agreement — which he signed — that gives the CIA the right to review written material about the agency before publication.

"The CIA cannot protect its intelligence sources and methods if its agents are allowed to determine what intelligence ought to be made public," Judge Lewis said in a written order. "One who breaches his trust and secrecy agreements with the agency of the United States charged with the responsibility for protecting intelligence sources and methods ought not to be permitted to retain his ill-gotten gains. Anything less will not suffice to prevent unauthorized disclosure of such information."

Mr. Snapp contended that his book did not disclose confidential information, and government prosecutors did not contest this. But the CIA maintained that the book contained information about agency operations that should remain secret.

"Breach of Trust"

Judge Lewis said that Mr. Snapp acknowledged having tried to keep the CIA from knowing about the book before its publication.

"The court finds from this evidence that Frank W. Snapp III willfully, deliberately and surreptitiously breached his position of trust with the CIA and the secrecy agreement dated Sept. 16, 1968, by causing Random House, Inc., to publish 'Decent Interval' (An Insider's Account Of Saigon's Indecent End) without specific prior approval by the Central Intelligence Agency. The court further finds Mr. Snapp published the book 'Decent Interval' for personal financial gain — he admits he has already received some \$60,000 in advance and the contract with Random House, Inc., calls for royalties and other potential profits."

Mr. Snapp worked for the CIA from September, 1968, until January, 1976, and served two tours of duty in South Vietnam, from June, 1969, to June, 1971, and from October, 1972, until April, 1975.

His book alleges that the CIA made several errors of judgment in the evacuation of Saigon, leaving behind many Vietnamese who had aided the U.S. cause there.

Budget Reduced By \$388 Million In California

SACRAMENTO, Calif., July 7 (WP) — Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. cut \$388.5 million from the new California state budget yesterday, including pay raises for state workers, and then signed the reduced \$14.7 billion measure into law, saying that it kept faith with a voter mandate to reduce spending.

Gov. Brown also cut cost-of-living increases in benefits to welfare mothers. But he left in a 3.7 percent increase in payments to the aged, blind and disabled, the Los Angeles Times reported.

As sent to him Wednesday night by the legislature, the budget — the first under Proposition 13 — was for the fiscal year starting last Saturday and totaled \$15.1 billion.

When he was done with it, Gov. Brown said it was \$10.7 million smaller than last year's budget — the first time in 17 years that a budget had called for less spending than that of the previous year.

Gay Bid Fails In California

SAN FRANCISCO, July 7 (AP) — The California Supreme Court refused Wednesday to block an initiative, aimed against homosexual teachers, from appearing on the ballot in November.

The high court's action, without comment, was in response to a petition filed by several teachers' and gay organizations. They sought to compel the secretary of state to refuse to certify the initiative sponsored by state Sen. John Briggs, R-Fullerton.

The initiative would empower local school boards to dismiss or refuse to hire any teacher, teacher's aide, school administrator or counselor who has engaged in a "public homosexual act" or advocated or solicited homosexual acts "likely to come to the attention of schoolchildren."

France Claims Kidnap Suspects

LISBON, July 7 (AP) — France asked Portugal today to extradite two French nationals suspected in the kidnapping of Belgian industrialist Baron Edouard-Jean Empain on Jan. 23 in Paris, Lisbon court officials reported.

Georges Bertoincini, 35, of Mar-seilles, and Marie Amick Le Gallan, 29, of Tours, were arrested in a Lisbon hotel on June 10, a few days after they reportedly entered Portugal with false identity papers.

Baron Empain was released on March 26, after being held for two months, without known payment of any ransom. One of the gang was killed by police and several suspects have been arrested.

U.S. Judge Lifts Citation on Bell

NEW YORK, July 7 (AP) — A contempt citation against Attorney General Griffin Bell was lifted today by Appeals Court Judge Murray Gurfin pending the outcome of an appeal.

The move will allow U.S. government attorneys to appeal the order that Mr. Bell turn over files on 18 FBI informants to the Socialist Workers Party.

The citation was issued yesterday by U.S. District Judge Thomas Griesa after Mr. Bell said that he would not release the files until a higher court reviewed the matter.

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For Not Aiding Probe

FBI Official Discharged In Illegal Break-In Case

By Wendell Rawls Jr.

WASHINGTON, July 7 (NYT) — The former head of the New York office of the FBI, Wallace LaPrade, was discharged yesterday by Attorney General Griffin Bell. Mr. LaPrade had been a key figure in the investigation of illegal investigative techniques used by the FBI against anti-war radicals.

He was informed of his dismissal in a letter delivered to his New York home. Mr. LaPrade, an assistant director of the FBI and a veteran of 27 years in the bureau, then announced his dismissal at a news conference in the FBI's Manhattan headquarters.

He said the reason given for his dismissal was failure to cooperate with the investigation, which was conducted by the Civil Rights Division of the Justice Department. He denied that he had not cooperated, but he would not be more specific about the contents of the letter discharging him, saying that it involved classified material.

years, was called before a second grand jury investigating the matter in Washington, and he reportedly refused to testify when given an opportunity to resolve the earlier contradictions.

Several Indictments

The Washington grand jury subsequently indicted former FBI Director Patrick Gray 3d; Mark Felt, the retired No. 2 man in the bureau, and Edward Miller, former chief of counterintelligence, on charges that they ordered burglaries and illegal searches of homes without warrants. They are awaiting trial.

Meanwhile, the Justice Department has been conducting an investigation of illegal surveillance activities, including those against the Weathermen.

Mr. LaPrade testified in the internal inquiry but accused the at-



Wallace LaPrade

torney general of forbidding him to reveal information that would have cleared him of administrative charges.

Mr. LaPrade said three months ago that the FBI was still conducting break-ins, without warrants, under the authorization of the attorney general and President Carter. The Justice Department responded that such searches had been directed only against "foreign agents under rigorous internal executive branch approval."

Last week, Mr. LaPrade urged public hearings on his private talks with the staff of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, saying that hearings would "help bring an end to this cover-up" of information he was forbidden to reveal in the Justice Department inquiry.

Uruguay Drops A Hardliner

MONTEVIDEO, July 7 (AP) — Foreign Minister Alejandro Rovira resigned yesterday in what diplomatic sources termed an apparent victory for moderates in Uruguay's military government.

Mr. Rovira had been the chief public defender of the government's hard-line opposition to foreign critics of its human rights record. He was replaced by Adolfo Folle Martinez.

Diplomatic sources, who asked not to be identified, saw in Mr. Rovira's eviction a sign of increasing success of officers prepared to restore civilian rule and end to Uruguay's opposition to an inspection tour by the Inter-American Human Rights Commission.

Brandt to Moscow For Economic Talks

BONN, July 7 (UPI) — Former Chancellor Willy Brandt will discuss North-South economic problems with Soviet experts in Moscow on Monday and Tuesday, his office announced today.

Mr. Brandt, chairman of the West German Social Democratic Party, will represent the Independent Commission for International Development Questions, which he organized at the suggestion of Robert McNamara, president of the World Bank.

Anti-Terror Squad Seizes Man in Britain

LONDON, July 7 (AP) — Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist squad arrested a man in a north London house and seized a suitcase full of guns and ammunition, a police spokesman reported today. The spokesman said the raid was linked to a search for a new anarchist group in London.

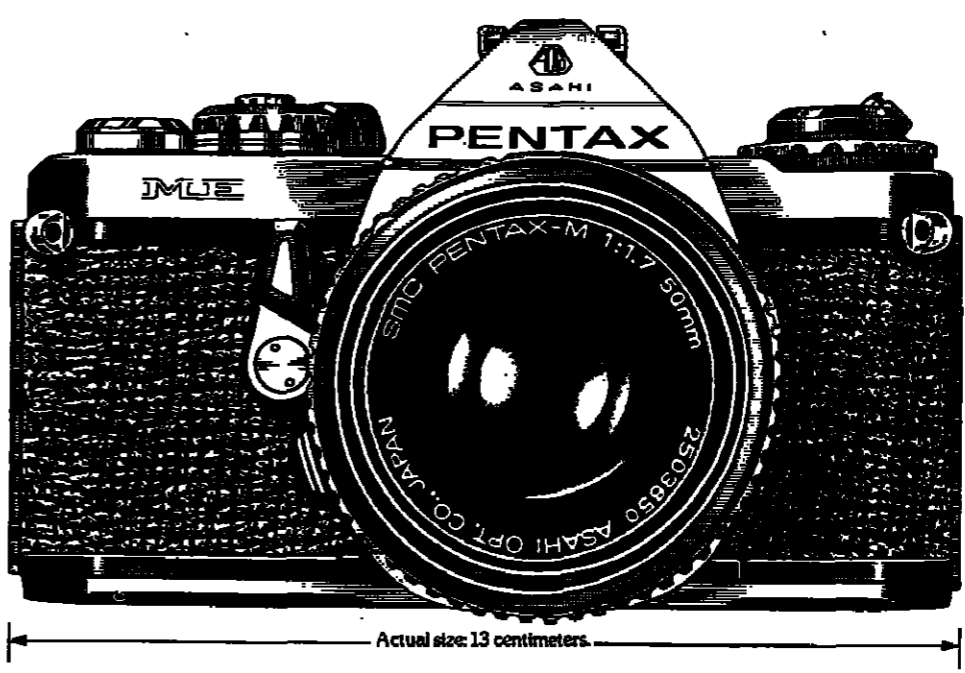
The man arrested late last night was not identified, but the spokesman said he was English. Police are still holding two men and a woman arrested in west London in May on charges of conspiring to cause explosions.

Irish Diamonds Stolen

LIMERICK, Ireland, July 7 (AP) — Irish police searched today for six gunmen who held up a mail truck near here and stole a load of industrial diamonds. The haul was believed at first to be worth £500,000 (\$925,000), but later reports put its value at less than £10,000 (\$18,500).

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## Awkward Time for Summit

With the economic summit of allied leaders in Bonn fast approaching, the Carter administration is working overtime to disarm its critics abroad. Western Europe and Japan see the U.S. thirst for OPEC oil as the principal source of the huge U.S. trade deficit and thus, indirectly, as the major impediment to world economic recovery.

Not so, counter the administration's economists: The latest trade figures show a decline in foreign oil purchases and a spectacular increase in U.S. imports of industrial products. In other words, they contend that the key to reducing the U.S. trade deficit and strengthening the dollar lies in open markets abroad, notably a greater welcome for U.S. agricultural products, and in economic stimulus in Europe even at the risk of some inflation.

In this contest of statistics, neither side is being entirely candid. The decline in U.S. oil imports is plainly temporary; the United States needs a coherent energy policy, as the allies insist. And U.S. imports of industrial goods will taper off as the weakening dollar continues to price BMW autos, Seiko watches and French cookware out of the U.S. market. Carter understands this, but he is tiring of the lectures on oil conservation by the European heads of government and is simply striking back.

For their part, the Common Market and Japan could undoubtedly ease the strain on the international economy — and the dollar — by lowering import barriers to U.S. farm products and by generally expanding domestic purchasing power. Their leaders, like Carter, are simply not grateful for advice whose economic soundness conflicts with every domestic political imperative.

The sad fact is that the Bonn summit

comes at an awkward time. No one seems quite ready to make the hard political decisions needed to get the industrial economies back on the track. Carter had hoped to take a strong energy bill to West Germany as evidence of U.S. determination to strengthen the dollar and to lead the industrial world toward energy independence. He could still save face — and oil — by imposing quotas on oil imports without waiting for Congress to grind out his energy package. But Congress holds so many administration programs hostage that the president apparently prefers discord at Bonn to more trouble at home. Besides, import quotas are administratively a poor substitute for his energy proposals.

For their own domestic reasons, the Europeans and Japanese are reluctant to yield now on important trade concessions. The Geneva negotiations for trade liberalization have broken down; the chief U.S. negotiator, Robert Strauss, has acknowledged that the deadlock cannot be resolved until fall, if then. Hope for an eventual accord rides on the allies' understanding that a chronic U.S. trade deficit creates a constant temptation for the United States to freeze out foreign steel, machinery and autos. But the diplomatic screws are not likely to be turned tightly enough within the month.

The summit, then, promises little beyond public relations maneuvers. We should count ourselves fortunate if the personal and diplomatic irritations in the alliance are not exacerbated. Real progress will come when the major partners — the United States, West Germany, Japan and France — confront not each other but the politically difficult domestic obstacles to international cooperation.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Slaughter in Lebanon

Ostensibly Syria is keeping the peace in Lebanon in the wake of the brutal civil war of 1975-76. Actually it is now performing something of a massacre on the Christian population in Beirut, pumping thousands of artillery rounds into the city's Christian quarter. This has something to do — no one is quite sure what — with taming the armed-to-the-teeth Christian militias that, in league with the Israelis, have been balking the imposition of control over the country by the weak Lebanese government. It also has to do with taking revenge on the particular militia whose members recently killed a Lebanese friend of the Syrian president's brother. If that sounds to you like an insubstantial set of reasons to justify the mass slaughter of civilians, we could not agree more.

It is not surprising that Israel has been in the forefront of those expressing alarm about the assault on Lebanon's Christians. It has more than humanitarianism on its mind. The Israelis, seizing the opening offered by communal strife in Lebanon, have sought for some time to maintain the Lebanese Christians as a force to neutralize the Palestinian presence on their northern frontier. That is why this week Israel sent jets to sound a sonic boom over Beirut and warned the Syrians that it would not stand by while the Syrian killing of Christian civilians went on.

Israel's concern is understandable. The apparent indifference of most Moslem Arabs to the fate of the Christian Arabs is complete. Nor have the Moslems been alone in the apathy. It took six days of Syrian artillery fire in Beirut to draw a public word of concern from President Carter and the UN Secretary-General, Kurt Waldheim. The spectacle of Arabs killing Arabs, as distinguished from Israelis and Arabs killing each other, does not easily excite outsiders' concern. As evident as that is, however, Israel must know that it

cannot be the guarantor of a religious community in another country. Down that path lies more conflict and unbearable political strain.

What then for Lebanon, the artificial Christian-Moslem patchwork the French stuck together upon departing 35 years ago? Only U.S. intervention kept the country together in 1975-76. But Syria is plainly in over its head. It lacks the political skill and perhaps even the military means to make good its long-time dream of drawing Lebanon under its rule. Its confession of failure is its artillery fire in East Beirut.

Partition, physical as well as religious, is sometimes mentioned. It might result from a process of disintegration that would develop as much as by events as design. That is a decision that the Lebanese can only take for themselves — if there are any more people who consider themselves "Lebanese," rather than Christians or Moslems or rightists or leftists or whatever label they prefer. No one can be sure that there is a way to prevent continued communal warfare, which carries with it always the threat of deeper Syrian intervention, and ultimately a direct Israeli-Syrian conflict. In this instance, U.S. diplomats are apparently acutely sensitive to that danger and are working strenuously to restrain the Syrians and to hold in check any Israeli inclination to intervene.

At this point, outsiders can only raise their voices against indiscriminate slaughter, no matter which group in Lebanon is the victim of the day, and lend their good offices to the re-establishment of the cease-fire that is the precondition to any attempt at restoring tranquility to Lebanon.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### On Disarmament Talks

The first UN special session on disarmament has turned out to be a more worthwhile event than was generally expected when it opened amid much cynicism more than five weeks ago. There has been a strong propaganda element. But the outcome has not been nearly so negative as many Western governments had feared. Indeed, many of the delegates who left New York at the weekend have been permitting themselves some modest congratulation. There have been no breakthroughs in specific negotiating areas.

The session could not, of course, do more than express the hope that a new strategic arms limitation agreement between Washington and Moscow would be concluded as soon as possible. On the other hand, some real optimism now appears to be in order over the trilateral Geneva negotiations between the United States, the Soviet Union and the United Kingdom over a comprehensive ban on nuclear testing. In Vienna, the East-West force reduction talks (MBFR) at last appear to be reaching the serious stage.

— From the Financial Times (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 8, 1903

LONDON — Mr. Delcasse, the French diplomat today had long personal talks here with Lord Lansdowne, and then with the Russian ambassador in London, causing speculation in diplomatic circles that Great Britain may be using France as a go-between in negotiations with Russia. Sources here state that both London and Saint Petersburg are anxious to achieve some sort of diplomatic rapprochement between the two countries that could provide the basis for a "triple entente."

### Fifty Years Ago

July 8, 1928

PARIS — Three months ago, first African representative of General Motors set foot upon that continent in order to open up the African market for his company. He arrived in Paris yesterday, after a trip which took him from Cotonou down the Gold Coast. During his trip, Clyde Russell, the representative, caused thousands of natives to flee their villages in fear, killed a sacred snake and was shot at with poisoned arrows, knocked down by his own car and buried by local villagers — but did not sell a single GM product.



## To Talk, or Not to Talk, About Russia

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — Jimmy Carter identified a continuing problem in his handling of foreign policy recently when he said: "When the Soviets commit some act with which we disagree, I have to make a judgment whether to be quiet about it or to speak out openly and acquaint the American people with the facts so that Americans can understand the interrelationship between us and the Soviet Union."

But whether his judgment has always been good is a question. To "be quiet about it" is, of course, what the Russians want. It is not so much that the delicate souls in the Kremlin write under presidential criticism as that they know from experience that a president who "speaks out openly" to the U.S. public either reflects or elicits a hard line.

What they may understand or accept less well is that a president as bred to the anti-Communist tradition and as hard-pressed from his right as Jimmy Carter may need to speak out to win the breathing space that alone will let him deal with Moscow. And these deals, such as SALT, are presumably in the Soviet Union's interest as well as the United States'.

### Even Tone

My hunch is that the Soviet leadership would find it easier to stand still for Jimmy Carter's rebukes of their external policy if they saw a more even tone in his rebukes of their internal policy. This is, after all, essentially the same crowd that stood still for Richard Nixon's bombing of Hanoi. His regular preachiness and occasional verbal errandiness must be puzzling if not downright upsetting to the Russians, as to many Americans and Europeans. But it is his human rights emphasis, which they see as a challenge to their political authority, that drives them up the wall.

The popularity of the human rights attack is usually cited as the reason why Carter would pursue it even if he did not have a passion all his own. But a blow for human rights is all too often a blow against SALT, in public opinion at home and perhaps in the Kremlin balance, too. A president who chose to educate the public in this contradiction could perhaps spare himself some of its damaging effects.

### Inside Weight

It is not that Carter should leave all human rights pronouncements to say, Cyrus Vance. Vance may have weight on the inside, but on this issue his voice does not carry on the outside. To a point, the Russians need to hear of the U.S. concern for values from the likes of Carter and Zbigniew Brzezinski. Brzezinski's "stidency" gives fits to some U.S. doves, but has its uses as counterpoint to Vance's public diffidence. All this only underlines the need for Carter to work on his own tone.

The president has another obligation with respect to Soviet foreign-policy acts with which he disagrees. He needs to speak out clearly for domestic reasons — to keep people's trust, to justify his expanding defense budget, to look the leader, and so on — and to ensure that the Russians understand what the United States expects of them. There must be a "code of deterrence," a sense of mutual expectations and limits, or all attempts at regulating the Soviet-U.S. relationship crumble.

### Heavy Things

Carter has not done well enough here. He has said some heavy things, including some so heavy that he felt compelled to reverse field and to say, lightly: "Our relationship with the Soviet Union overall is stable. It is not in

danger. There is no present threat to peace. The negotiations are proceeding in good faith. There is no cause for alarm." Huh?

He has not been precise in his complaints. Just what is it, for instance, that is objectionable about the Soviet presence in Ethiopia? Exactly what aspect of the Soviet military buildup is troubling? Answers exist to these questions, but I am not sure what Carter's are. I think this is a major source of his trouble in command-

ing public support for his policy.

You can argue that so much debate over foreign policy is purely symbolic and subliminal, an evocation of images (of toughness, of peace) in people's minds, that it's not worth worrying much about nuance. Suppose he said, however, about the Russians and Cubans in Africa, that in a continent where upheaval and unrest look to be the rule for the indefinite future, their presence and availability promise to enhance strife and violence with-

out end and to discourage a search for peaceful solutions. Or something like that. Isn't that what he really means?

I hope Carter keeps working on the problem of deciding when to be quiet and when to speak out. It's a crucial distinction in a country with a democratic system in which public opinion plays in and out of policy, and in a world with a communications system ensuring that the Russians catch his every word and pause.

## Bakke Case: Lost Candor

By Guido Calabresi

NEW HAVEN, Conn. — "Solomonic," with such words scholars and pundits greeted the Supreme Court's decision in the Bakke case. The praise is not surprising. The case seemed to involve a clash of irreconcilable principles: equality of opportunity for all, regardless of race; and reparation, advantage even, for those who could not share equally in that equality, because of society's past biases. Nor was the conflict simply one of abstract principles. An allocation of social goods was directly involved. Since every applicant could not be admitted to medical school, reparation for some meant depriving others of an equal, color-blind chance.

The Supreme Court, nonetheless, tried to avoid the difficult choice. Four justices affirmed the principle of color-blind equality on statutory grounds. Four justices read the Constitution as permitting allocations based on race, and not only when such allocations made up for past discriminations against an individual, or by a specific institution, but when they redressed generalized wrongs by the whole society against a whole group. Justice Powell was the ninth, the Solomonic vote. He did what judges frequently do when faced with irreconcilable principles. He fudged.

### Advantage

After stating that no advantage can be given to individuals solely because they belong to groups that have suffered past discrimination, Justice Powell, in effect, permitted such advantages, at least in university admissions. Diversity of background is crucial to education, and racial differences are part of the diversity universities are permitted to seek. Racial difference, by itself, does not yield diversity, and every individual must be free to compete for each place. But so long as universities do not tell us how race and other characteristics are weighed to achieve diversity, they can accomplish results surprisingly like those

mandated by the system to which Bakke objected. The Court will not look with eagle eyes, Justice Powell says, at programs established to achieve diversity; and if, in accomplishing diversity, universities happen to benefit groups subject to past discrimination, what is the harm? Different devices will probably be found to support similar programs in areas other than education.

Euthanasia is prohibited, for all life is sacred, but insanity is a valid defense to murder. Justices can acquit without explanation, and who can say whether they find the defendant insane or choose simply to acquit a mercy killer. In Bakke, Justice Powell gives to universities a jury-like power. The principle — whether individual equality of opportunity or sanctity of life — is inviolate. But it is compromised in practice through unexplained decisions of bodies whose judgments might be consistent with the principle but which need not be. Thus we can cleave to conflicting values — we forbid euthanasia yet free mercy killers; we bar racial preferences yet preserve affirmative action. "Justice must satisfy the appearance of justice," quotes Justice Powell. All that is lost is — candor!

### Fudging

It is only honest to recognize that sometimes fudging is the best we can do. But we must save our dishonesties for where they are essential. In tragic dilemmas when irreconcilable fundamental principles are at stake and openly affirming one value destroys the other, honesty (no less but no more fundamental than these other values) may be sacrificed. The issue is not whether subterfuge can ever be justified (it can in euthanasia) but whether it should have been used by Bakke. Did that case involve values so irreconcilable and choices so tragic, that shading honesty was better than facing the issues squarely? I think not.

The tension in Bakke stems from the 14th Amendment itself. The dominant, universal principle of

that amendment would make suspect any consideration of race. But the amendment was part of a set designed to redress the wrongs born by a specific group — blacks. It will not do to say with Justice Powell that his original theme is no longer valid. Its validity derives from its continued need and creates the conflict Justice Powell seeks to obscure by delegating authority to the universities. Blacks as a group continue to be disadvantaged and, as Justice Blackmun suggests in his opinion, the Civil War amendments were enacted to permit redress of that group's disadvantage, even at substantial cost to individuals on other groups.

### No Favoritism

Rather than fudging, the Supreme Court should have decided: No favoritism based on race or ethnicity is valid for members of most groups, regardless of generalized past discrimination. The universal thrust of the 14th Amendment bars this and should, even if done under the guise of achieving diversity in education. Disadvantage in individual applicants may be openly considered whatever its source (the poor Appalachian gains, the well-educated son of a wealthy Puerto Rican loses his current advantage), and this suffices to give parity for most groups. Special consideration for blacks (and perhaps American Indians because as the Court notes, of their unique constitutional status) is permitted so long as they, as a group, remain subject to generalized disadvantages, since redress of these on a societal level remains a legal object of the Civil War amendments.

Such a decision would have resolved the conflict by limiting the scope of the reparation theme of the 14th Amendment to that group which it was designed and remains necessary. This would have immediately reduced the dangers inherent in racially-based reparation programs. The universal theme of the 14th Amendment would have been reaffirmed, and would ultimately destroy the other when blacks, as a group, are treated like others. Little discretion with respect to race would be given to unrepresentative institutions (universities are not juries) whose past use of discretion gives one little comfort. (How recently was the need for diversity used by universities to exclude members of disfavored groups?) And, perhaps most important, the Court would have avoided subterfuges which, though sometimes necessary in truly tragic choices, are as tempting as they are dangerous.

Guido Calabresi, Sterling Professor of Law at Yale University, wrote this article for The New York Times.

## Letters

### Taiwan's Future

Think about the sufferings of the people in Vietnam and Cambodia under Communist rule, and then imagine the sufferings of the people in Taiwan if they come under Chinese Communist rule. Thus, humanitarian President Carter should think twice over his dealings with Peking. Nobody should believe that Peking might be dissuaded to seize Taiwan by force, since it insists on Taiwan being an integral part of China.

Henry Kissinger made a peace treaty with North Vietnam in Paris, but so what, since the Vietnamese Communists subsequently marched their troops to the South. I can see now that the Carter Administration is being led into a similar trap, laid this time by the Chinese Communists.

Only the U.S. defense treaty with Taiwan remains solid and if Peking gives up its claim over the sovereignty of Taiwan, then the security of Taiwan and the welfare of Taiwanese be guaranteed.

Blantyre, Malawi.

### Taxing Questions

The latest report on taxation of Americans living in Western Europe provides us with no comfort in regard to the Section 911 exclusion, or relief from the proposed discriminatory treatment as compared with other overseas Americans. But

it indicates that some relief may be available through adjustments for our higher cost of living.

What is crucial is that the bill include recognition of the higher and different tax structures prevailing in France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Scandinavia and elsewhere compared with the United States and Third World countries as reported by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. At the very least we should permit deductions for foreign TVA and property and occupancy taxes which are similar to state taxes for which deductions may be taken by Americans living in the United States.

The conference committees of the House and the Senate must still meet and it is not too late to let Rep. Al Ullman, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee and Sen. Russell Long know how we feel.

ALFRED E. DAVIDSON.

Paris.

### Going Hollywood

Incidental intelligence gleaned during a visit to Hollywood: "Draft" beer is sold in bottles. Last Sunday's Los Angeles Times had 426 pages and weighed nearly six pounds. The IRS telephone number here is 629-1040. The latest drink is a Dickens martini: No olive or twist.

AL HIX.

## Those 'Do-It-Yourself God Kits'

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — To visit a bookstore today is to feel misgivings about universal literacy, which has produced a mass market for hundreds of profoundly sad handbooks on achieving happiness. Sixty years ago P.G. Wodehouse wrote about fashionable parties where "men with new religions drink tea with women with new hats." Spiritual fads, like other fashions, change with the seasons; and today publishers offer:

"Moodswings: The Third Revolution in Psychiatry," "Psychiatry," "Psycho-Cybernetics and Self-Fulfillment," "Kicking the Fear Habit," "How to Be Your Own Best Friend," "Looking Out for Number One," "When I Say No, I Feel Guilty," "Systematic assertive therapy," "The Strategy of Self-Esteem," "I Ain't Well — But I Sure Am Better" (not to be confused with "I Ain't Much, Baby — But I'm All I've Got" or "I'm O.K., You're O.K."), "Biorhythm Compatibility," and "Release Your Brakes!" (an "owner-operator's manual for the human system").

For those whose brakes are really off, there is "Running and Being," a gurgly assertion that jogging "joins body and soul into integrated wholeness," because: "If you want to find answers to the Big Questions about your soul, you'd best begin with the little questions about your body."

Such "manuals" are, as Henry Fairlie says, "Do-It-Yourself God Kits which report what the serpent said: 'Ye shall be as Gods.' These books are read by people who (in Fairlie's words) watch their moods and feelings 'as they watch the bathroom scales.'"

Fairlie is a sort of C.S. Lewis with sharpened teeth. Although he is a "reluctant unbeliever," he is a Scot in the tradition of such ferocious divines as John Knox. His slender new book refutes the common premise of the "self-fulfillment" books: the idea that personal faults are mechanical (and hence excusable) malfunctions which can be easily corrected by thinking.

His book, "The Seven Deadly Sins Today," has this theme: We are sinful, and easier explanations of the human condition involve a shriveled concept of human nature. The seven sins (Pride, Envy, Anger, Sloth, Avarice, Gluttony, Lust) express the truth about tendencies in every personality. "We may be given our nature," but we make our character," Fairlie says, and if we do not take seriously our deep-seated inclination to evil, we abandon resistance to it and cannot take seriously our capacity for virtue.

Pride is the abiding sin of the "self-actualization" movement, which is "not only self-centeredness raised to self-obsession, but a rationalization for self-aggrandizement." Like most sin, Pride involves anti-social solitude, a quest for self-sufficiency by people who envy Jonathan Livingston Seagull's life beyond restraining obligation to others.

Envy is often a form of aggression produced by Pride. Today, for example, people think they are artists (or at least guitarists) because they have a "right" to be. So if we cannot paint well, we will destroy the canons of painting. The envious trivialize standards of achievement in order to make "achievement" possible for all, thereby leveling elites.

A society based, in large measure, on Envy that is rationalized as egalitarianism ("few socialist tracts are as implicitly and insidiously egalitarian as an advertisement on television") is a society that undermines the potentialities of people in whom envy has replaced more strenuous aspirations. Anger produced by Envy expresses wrath about not getting "rights," which are defined by "needs," which are defined by appetites, which are self-justifying.

Sloth may be the characterizing sin of an age that conceives of life as mere "passages" (from (in Fairlie's words) "meaningless 'now' to meaningless 'now,'" requiring no more arduous striving for excellence than is implied in this soothing book title: "60 Hours That Transform Your Life."

Avarice is the inordinate love of temporal things, beginning "now." Gluttony and Lust are other forms of anti-social solitude for people who lay waste their powers by exercising only a fraction of their natures.

To understand the Deadly Sins, says Fairlie, is to understand the depth and complexity of personality, and to understand that we are unique as persons, and are not just common denominators of a psychological condition. To be reduced to a "condition" is to be — in a sense — demoralized.

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But No Intent Seen to Cut Aid to Elderly

Longevity Taxing Swedish Health Care

By Harry Nelson  
STOCKHOLM, July 7 — The "little old ladies" have become a prime topic of conversation among Swedish health-care planners and members of Parliament.  
The underlying reason is that Swedish women lead the world in longevity — an average of 76.5 years. (Swedish males also lead the world but they live an average of 4.7 years less than Swedish women.)  
But a more cogent reason has to do with the increasing cost of health care, about which the Swedes, like everyone else in the world, are very concerned.  
Swedes over 50 years old have twice as much hospitalization as do 20-year-olds. Swedes over 70 represent only 10 percent of the population but use almost half of all the nation's hospital care. Eighty-year-olds, who are 2.5 percent of the population, require 25 percent of all hospital care.  
790,000 Over 70  
In 1975, the number of Swedes over 70 was 790,000. (Sweden's population is 8.2 million.) By 1985, it is estimated that the number over 70 years of age will reach nearly 1 million.  
The increasing proportion of elderly, who require a disproportionate amount of health care, applies to most other developed countries. A 1971 United Nations report said that the number of persons over 60 in the world — they numbered 291 million at that time — will double by the year 2000.  
Many health authorities believe it is not possible to supply all the health demands of everybody because, unlike the economics of other kinds of goods and services, the demand for health care is insatiable.  
To make matters worse, most nations may be nearing the limit they are willing to spend on health care.  
If these suppositions are true, some important decisions will have to be made about priorities for spending health-care dollars.  
In Sweden, Britain and West Germany — all nations with varying types of national health plans — there appears to be no intent to reduce the priority given to services for the elderly. Compared to the United States, the elderly fare at least as well in each of those countries and in some respects much better.  
But there can be no question that the disproportionate amount of health-care money going for a relatively small percentage of the population — no matter how deserving it — is a growing concern in those countries.  
Sweden is in a depressed economic situation and discussions are going on about how big a part of the gross national product can be allocated to the medical-care system and how costs shall be divided between central and local governments," said Bengt Jansson, an official of the National Board of Health and Welfare.  
Retirees to Be 30%  
"The retired part of our population will increase 30 percent during the next 12 years. The facilities to take care of old people is lagging behind the demographic development."  
"The economic situation will not allow us to allocate new resources to our medical-care system. It must be a question of reallocation."  
Reallocation is the source of official concern because of the implication that resources must be taken away from someone — someone who is bound to complain loudly because his needs no longer are being met at the same level.  
There are also concerns about whether the decreasing proportion of the working population will be willing to support an increasing number of pensioners, many of whom received substantially increased benefits during the late 1960s and early 1970s.  
© Los Angeles Times

Like '10 Cigarettes a Day'

Mexico City Is Coughing And Smog Is Worsening

MEXICO CITY (AP) — The smog in Mexico City has led to a leading business magazine to suggest that tourist brochures be rewritten to say: "Visit Mexico City and pass romantic late afternoon beneath the most toxic clouds on earth."  
A real estate company to place a billboard 20 miles north of the city, with the message: "Take off your gas mask, you have just entered a fresh air zone."  
Millions of residents to stream to the countryside each weekend.  
The metropolitan area is condemned to death by pollution before the year 2000," said Ramon Ojeda Merino, president of the Academy of Ecological Law, a pollution watchdog.  
He did not give figures. Nor could he prove that pollution was to blame. But he said that "it has been proven that a person breathing the air in Mexico City is breathing the equivalent of 10 to 12 cigarettes a day."  
Most inhabitants suffer frequent sore throats, eye irritation and bronchial reactions. And druggists report brisk sales of inhalers and eye drops, although there are no firm statistics linking the pollution with health problems.  
Dr. Humberto Bravo Alvarez, chief of the air pollution institute at the National University of Mexico, said: "The possibility of a smog disaster such as occurred in London exists but it has not occurred because of meteorological reasons."  
In the so-called black smog that struck London in 1952, an inversion layer — in which polluted air becomes trapped on the ground by atmospheric conditions — shrouded the city for five days. The polluted air killed about 4,000 persons and the effects led others to premature deaths.  
Location Blamed  
Dr. Bravo and others say that Mexico City's location, 7,800 feet above sea level on a dry lake bed in a bowl surrounded by deserts and high mountains, is partly to blame for the pollution.  
"This causes night inversions," Dr. Bravo said. "The danger is that one of these days the nightly inversion may not lift."  
Government studies comparing visibility during January showed that it had dropped 23 miles from an average of 10 miles in 1937.  
Jose Luis Mijangos, director of the Department of Atmospheric Sanitation, said that motor vehicles account for 86 percent of the air pollution. Mexico has a low-grade gasoline that burns poorly.  
Industry is another culprit, but pollution is a delicate political subject in Mexico, an underdeveloped country in which the government encourages industrial development to provide jobs for a growing population, and where firms often balk at spending money for pollution control.  
© Los Angeles Times

Torrijos Hints

At Popular Vote For President

COLON, Panama, July 7 (AP) — The election of the Panamanian president, now a function of the parliament, may be turned over to the people in 1984, Brig. Gen. Omar Torrijos said.  
"I have come to realize and have arrived at the conclusion that these are people who like to vote for their president, for their chief of government," he said in a speech here.  
"The government will not oppose direct elections in 1984. We are not opposed because this is not a government that is organizing to stay indefinitely."  
The duties of the current president, Dimetrio Lakas, are mainly ceremonial, with the executive functions lying with Mr. Torrijos under a 1972 constitution that he promulgated.  
But Mr. Torrijos' mandate to rule runs out Oct. 11, the day on which the assembly chooses a new president to reassume executive powers, and there has been speculation that Mr. Torrijos will seek the office.  
© Los Angeles Times

12 Separatists

Held in Brittany

RENNES, France, July 7 (Reuters) — Twelve Breton separatists suspected of responsibility for a string of bomb attacks have been arrested, police said today.  
Police said that suspects were members of the Breton Liberation Front who were said to have participated in 15 bomb attacks against government offices and installations.  
The arrests followed those of eight other separatists in connection with the explosion at the Versailles palace last month.  
© Los Angeles Times

A Sign of Changes by Mao's Successors

Skirt and Blouse Revolution Brightens China Scene

By Linda Mathews  
HONG KONG — Those regulation Mao jackets and baggy pants that have concealed the figures of Chinese women for the past decade are on their way out, according to observers in Peking.  
In what seems to be a fashion revolution, Chinese women of all ages have begun to abandon their drab blue-and-gray uniforms in favor of flowered skirts and brightly colored blouses. "Suddenly you can see everybody's legs," said an appreciative Canadian resident of Peking. "It's great."  
No official announcement heralded China's new fashion trend, but it appears to be endorsed by the Communist Party's highest ranks.  
The wives of People's Liberation Army soldiers, whose families are often held up as models for the rest of Chinese society, first started stepping out in skirts last month. By last weekend, the style had been adopted by many women taking Sunday afternoon strolls through the parks of the capital.  
And now, foreigners say, Peking's largest department store is selling fabrics, precut to skirt length, for home sewing.  
Skirts have even made a tentative appearance at the Great Hall of the People, the cavernous government reception hall on Tian An Men Square. Lin Chai-mei, wife of Dep-

uty Premier Li Hsien-nien, has worn conservatively tailored evening dresses to the last two state banquets.  
While Mr. Li, the No. 4 man in the hierarchy, has been delivering the customary banquet speeches, laced as always with anti-Soviet diatribes, many of his listeners reportedly have been stealing glances at the length of his wife's skirts. The consensus: Peking's latest fashion-sender favors hems at midcalf.  
The skirt renaissance may be the most visible sign so far of the changes sweeping post-Mao China. It is not an isolated phenomenon.  
Since the death of Mao Tse-tung 21 months ago, his successors have favored a society that seems less obsessed with revolutionary slogans and more concerned with the quality of people's lives. Insofar as the budget permits, the government of Hua Kuo-feng and Teng Hsiao-ping has leavened the austerity that Mao imposed with small luxuries and doses of material comforts.  
China has purchased unprecedented quantities of sugar and cooking oil from overseas to make those tightly rationed commodities more widely available. At a light-industry conference that ended recently, Peking Deputy Premier Shih-en called on factory managers and workers to double their production of consumer goods by 1985 and "make great ad-



FEARLESS FANATICS — Thrill-seekers run before the bulls at the annual Feria de San Fermin in Pamplona, Spain. No injuries were reported on the first day of the fiesta, at which thousands climb fences, perch atop cars and lean from balconies each morning to watch the traditional running of the bulls from corrals to the bullring.

Police Quote Captured Guerrillas

Cubans Allegedly Trained Basque Rebels in Algiers

MADRID, July 7 (AP) — Some of the Basque separatist guerrillas who are terrorizing northern Spain have received secret commando training from Cuban military experts in Algiers, according to high police sources here.  
The sources said that a Cuban connection was uncovered several months ago after police arrested members of the Marxist-line Basque separatist organization ETA in the Basque region.  
The captured ETA members are said to have told police that they received three months of training in an Algerian Army camp outside Algiers. They also are quoted as having said that their instructors spoke Cuban-accented Spanish and were identified by other instructors in the camp as Cuban soldiers.  
Cuba is estimated to have between 200 and 500 military and civilian advisers in Algeria, according to sources outside Spain.  
The training of about 20 Basque separatists took place during the last year, the sources here said, before the fresh ETA campaign, begun last October, to demand independence for the four Basque provinces.  
29 Deaths Claimed  
Since the free elections on June 15 of last year, the first for Spain in 41 years, ETA guerrillas claim to have killed 14 policemen and 15 civilians, wounded 69 and carried out about 350 attacks, including 84 bombings, 31 kidnappings and 31 kidnappings.  
The latest ETA slaying was that of Bilbao newspaper editor Jose Maria Portell, 46, an ETA expert who had been in contact with the separatist organization when it was fighting the Franco regime.  
Neither the Foreign Ministry nor the Interior Ministry here had any comment on the reported Cuban connection. Cuba and Spain have maintained diplomatic relations since Fidel Castro came to power in 1959 and there has been no recent indication of bilateral problems.  
But Spain has been at odds with the Algerian government over its support of a liberation movement on the Canary Islands. Madrid temporarily recalled its ambassador earlier this year, but the situation has improved to the point where Premier Adolfo Suarez is said to be considering a visit to Algiers.  
No Foreign Funds  
While there have been suggestions in the Spanish press of Soviet involvement in the Basque area, ETA sources say that they receive no foreign money, although they acknowledge exchanging information with "other revolutionary groups," such as the Irish Republican Army.  
ETA claims support from at least 80 percent of the two million Basques in Spain, but government officials reject that figure as exaggerated. A Madrid news magazine poll put the figure at 11 percent.  
Since the death of Franco 2½ years ago, ETA, whose initials stand for Basque Land and Liberty, has split. While moderates propose to end the violence and integrate politically into continuing armed action against any government that is not 100 percent independent, Marxist and Basque.  
Anti-Constitution Campaign  
With each step toward democracy by the post-Franco government — free elections, amnesty for political prisoners, provisional home rule for Spain's various ethnic regions — ETA has stepped up its opposition. ETA recently launched a campaign against the constitution being debated by parliament, pressing Basques to vote against it in the fall, when it comes up for ratification by Spain's 21 million voters.  
The slaying of Mr. Portell was considered to be further ETA pressure to bring the Basque press into line. ETA said that it "executed" Mr. Portell because he was a government agent, an allegation denied in Madrid. The government also denied published reports that Mr. Portell was trying to initiate peace talks between Madrid and ETA moderates.  
Government officials in the Basque region estimated that the commando strength of the separatists has jumped to between 500 and 1,000 men and women, with 1,000 more on the waiting list. In Franco's time, there were seldom more than 100 active commandos. ETA was founded in 1959 and began acts of violence in the early 1960s under repression by Francoist police.  
© Los Angeles Times

Obituaries

Barbara Paley, Symbol Of Fashion, Chic in '60s

NEW YORK, July 7 (NYT) — Barbara Cushing Paley, 63, wife of CBS chairman William Paley, died of cancer yesterday at their apartment here.  
Mrs. Paley's sense of elegance set a standard for style-conscious women for three decades. Her approval gave immediate cachet in the world of fashion, beauty and decor, and her appearance at a public event was a signal for celebrity attention.  
Mrs. Paley was named to fashion's Hall of Fame in 1958. Her meticulous grooming and attention to detail were a source of both admiration and envy among her peers, and she was a perennial on the list of the world's best-dressed women. She was first named in 1941 and subsequently appeared 14 times, all but once in the top position.  
A gracious woman with a ready and warm smile, Mrs. Paley achieved her greatest recognition in the 1960s before fashion became widely influenced by youth and a more casual "anything goes" approach.  
In that decade, she was to many the ultimate symbol of perfectionist chic, the inspiration for mannequins that lined the windows of Lord & Taylor and for countless sketches, photographs and articles in magazines and newspapers throughout the country.  
Acceptable Gray  
Her appearance in pants gave them a stamp of acceptability, and when her hair became threaded with gray and she made no attempt to hide it, scores of silver-haired heads began to emerge from hiding.  
Mrs. Paley, who was known to her friends as Babe or Babe, was born on July 5, 1915, the youngest of three daughters of Dr. Harvey Cushing of Boston, an internationally known brain specialist.  
She attended the Winsor School in Boston and the Westover School in Middlebury, Conn., before being presented to society in Boston in 1934. Three of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's sons, Franklin Jr., James and John, were among the ushers at the time married to her sister Betsy, now Mrs. John Hay Whitney.  
Barbara Cushing worked as a fashion editor at Vogue magazine for almost two years before her marriage, in September, 1940, to Stanley Mortimer Jr. of New York. Her association with Vogue continued until 1947, with brief absences for the birth of a son and a daughter. The marriage ended in divorce in 1946.  
Her second marriage took place in 1948, 1947, only days after Mr. Paley's Reno divorce from his first wife, now Dorothy Hirschman, to whom he reportedly gave a \$1.5 million settlement.  
—ENID NEMY



Barbara Cushing Paley  
... a 1957 photograph.

Maritime Pact Reached On Criteria for Seamen

LONDON, July 7 (AP) — The world's seafaring nations reached agreement today on the world's first pact regulating and setting minimum requirements for masters and crews of merchant ships on the high seas.  
The agreement, reached after a 3½-week meeting here, sets basic standards for the issue of certificates to captains, officers and crews. It also spells out the training, experience and knowledge required for each grade of the seafaring profession.  
The pact is aimed at reducing the accident rate among merchant ships in order to save lives and property and protect the marine and coastal environment from pollution. It is based on the official assumption that 80 percent of the world's marine accidents are caused by human error.  
The agreement leaves to coastal states, however, the application of their own regulations and legislation for ships navigating in "near coastal waters."  
72 Nations  
The conference, called by the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization, an auxiliary body of the United Nations, was attended by 460 representatives from 72 nations, including the Vatican, and a number of international and intergovernmental bodies that frequently are consulted by the organization. It opened on June 14.  
The new world pact is called "Convention of Standards of Training, Certification and Watch-

Malaysia to Vote For Parliament

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, July 7 (AP) — Five million Malaysians vote tomorrow for representatives to the 154-seat Parliament and to 10 state assemblies.  
A 50,000-man police force and the army of 70,000 was being deployed to ensure that the 3,000 guerrillas of the banned Communist Party of Malaysia did not cause trouble, police said.  
The opposition already was conceding victory to the National Front coalition party of Prime Minister Datuk Hussein bin Onn.

Scientologists Lose Bid to Bar Evidence Use

LOS ANGELES, July 7 (AP) — A U.S. circuit court has rejected efforts by the Church of Scientology to prevent U.S. authorities from presenting evidence against church officials accused of a plan to infiltrate U.S. government agencies.  
Judges Richard Chambers and Joseph Sneed yesterday denied a move sought by the church to hold off a grand jury hearing in Washington, D.C. The jury reportedly is considering whether to indict church officials on conspiracy, theft and obstruction of justice charges.  
On Wednesday, U.S. District Judge Malcolm Lucas ruled that raids by the FBI on two Scientology buildings last summer were legal and did not exceed the scope of a court-approved search warrant.  
The documents seized in the raids — some of which the U.S. government claims were stolen from government offices — allegedly linked church leaders to a plan to infiltrate government agencies.  
The clause, passed unanimously last night, was approved by the lower house last month. It will become law when signed by the king.

Nazi Material Barred by Bonn

BONN, July 7 (AP) — Moving against the sale in West Germany of an increasing number of records, books and magazines dealing with the Nazi Third Reich, the Youth Ministry announced yesterday that it has indexed 12 long-playing records as "dangerous to youth."  
It said that the "pseudo-documentary" records, based partly on wartime Third Reich propaganda, were banned because they glorify Nazism and war. They include such titles as "A Nation to Arms — Blitz Victory in Poland," "The Waffen-SS," "Youth on the March — The Hitler Youth" and "Hell, Where Is Thy Victory? — About the Nuremberg [War Crimes] Trials."  
Last month, the ministry banned five volumes of facsimile reprints of the World War II German Wehrmacht newspaper "Signal."

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## The Art Market

## A Sale That Paid Honor To a Scholarly Collector

By Souten Melikian

LONDON, July 7 (IHT) — The sale of Harold L. Peterson's collection of arms and armor held Wednesday at Christie's is one of those events that get overlooked because people are distracted by a recent commotion — in this case, the Von Hirsch sale.

It was the first time in a decade or so that a large collection of medieval, Renaissance and 17th-century armor was offered on the open market. For scholars the auction was like a passing memorial to America's best-known writer on arms and armor. He wrote hundreds of publications, and "The Treasury of the Gun," which won him fame, was even the object of a pirate edition in the Far East.

Peterson, who joined the National Park Service as a historian in 1947 and was its chief curator from 1964 until his death last January, was responsible for the thousands of artifacts and objets d'art of all kinds and periods on U.S. historical sites. He loved objects, but he loved them as a man fascinated by history, with its quirks and quaintness. His approach to arms and armor, which he collected over a lifetime, has been characterized by a friend of his as a romantic one. This, together with his modest means, determined the nature and scope of his collection. The professional scholar's precise knowledge and the born art lover's feel for beauty — the supreme weapon for a collector — allowed him to amass objects which were seldom unique but often highly desirable.

He loved, for example, the extraordinary helmets made by German and Italian armorers in the first half of the 16th century with their stylization of the human head. Some of the artists succeeded in conveying all the nuances of threatening mockery and brutality of a warrior. They have a surrealistic feel strongly suggestive of De Chirico's aesthetics, four centuries before De Chirico. Compared with them, much of contemporary metal sculpture, which has often aimed at

similar effects, looks banal and shoddy — and miserably inferior in the technical mastery of volume and shape.

Peterson, with his eye for nuances, chose the best in a field where it was possible to make cheap buys because the other collectors who were in the running in the postwar years were almost exclusively concerned with rarity not aesthetic achievement.

Two German "close helmets," both made around 1530, were typical items in his collection. They are not unique but the expression of irony conveyed by the geometric rendering of ferociousness. This type is well represented in the Geneva Musée d'Art et d'Histoire and turns up in the market once every two or three years but Peterson's were especially amusing, hence the high price of £1,760 that one of them brought.

Throughout the sale, objects that were not outstandingly rare rose far above the estimates, at least by half and sometimes doubling them because they had that appeal that characterizes a true collector's choice, beauty plus charm due to the patina or the odd inventive detail.

Occasionally, however, Peterson's flair allowed him to make up for his modest means and spot rarities before they had been publicized as such. He acquired from Joe Kindig of York, Pa., a hunting knife related to a group of swords that includes fewer than 10 specimens. The series was later identified by Claude Blair in his book on the James de Rothschild collection at Waddesdon Manor in England. Little-known paintings in which they are represented allowed the English scholar to demonstrate their English origin and date them to the early 17th century. Peterson's knife rose to £242.



German "close helmet" (c. 1530) (left), sold at Christie's for £1,210, and Savoyard helmet (c. 1600), which brought £1,045 at Wednesday's sale of armor from Peterson collection.



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He also bought a fine Scottish broadsword of the 17th century, which the National Museum of Antiquities at Edinburgh reportedly bought for £308 and an unusual English backsword made at Houslow about 1630, which unaccountably sold at a bargain price for £198.

That was the exception in Wednesday's sale, for all his other finer pieces shot through the roof. A splendid English helmet of the type called "closed burgonet" belonged to the very earliest period of

English armory, the first half of the 16th century when Henry VIII set up the first workshops at Greenwich. It was bought for £1,870 by the Tower of London, one of the world's four or five top museums of arms and armor and which hardly has gaps in this period.

The greatest rarity among Peterson's treasures, however, was not laid out on the block Wednesday. This is a German wooden shield of the late 13th or early 14th century with a much-rubbed coat of arms which was bought before the sale for the Metropolitan Museum by curator Helmut Nickel, another authority in the field.

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## Theater in London

## An Easy Victory for Love and Laughter

By John Walker

LONDON, July 7 (IHT) — Modern poetic drama in Britain flourished and faltered with T.S. Eliot and Christopher Fry. Fry had the advantage in that he was a man of the theater, an actor and a director before he became a writer. For a while he dominated postwar British theater until his style of literary drama was swept away by that gritty avalanche of social realism and protest launched by the Royal Court Theatre in the late 1950s.

Fry, now 70, turned to writing for the cinema — including scripts for such distinguished films as "Ben Hur" and "The Bible" — and has written the libretto for Penderecki's opera "Paradise Lost," which opens in Chicago in four months and will be performed at La Scala in January.

Meanwhile, the Prospect Company at the Old Vic has revived apologetically his comedy, "The Lady's Not for Burning," which has not been seen in London since its triumphant first production in 1948-49 with a cast that included John Gielgud, Pamela Brown, Richard Burton and Claire Bloom.

It is unlikely to be followed by any outburst of verse drama. For all its many felicities, Fry's play is clearly a dramatic dead-end.

Indeed, it is far less poetic than many modern prose plays, such as David Rudkin's "The Sons of Light," that fuse myth and fantasy and mime in the dark world of the unconscious. Fry's writing rarely has any emotional pressure behind it and never suggests a compulsive need to communicate complex reactions to the world.

## Decorations

He is a mandarin, urbane, civilized, slightly remote, who enjoys language for its decorative qualities. He uses verse as a way of hiding drama's natural vulgarity.

"The Lady's Not for Burning" is one of a quartet of seasonal plays, intended to have a springlike quality, although Sally Gardner's set has an autumnal feeling about it. But there is a lightness and freshness about most of the acting. And the two principals — Derek Jacobi as Thomas Mendip, a young man who wants to be hanged, and Eileen Atkins as Jennet Jourdemayne, a young woman seeking to avoid being burned as a witch — give superb performances, delighting in Fry's burlesqued language, making the most of his abundant wit.

Underneath its verbal exuberance, the play most resembles a cross between George Bernard Shaw's "The Devil's Disciple" and

"St. Joan." It offers a witty, charming outcast running rings around bureaucrats and the narrow-minded and a strong-minded woman reasonably opposed to the superstitious credulity of the world.

But, unlike Shaw, the debate here is an unequal one. Thomas and Jennet have all the best lines and their opponents are bumbling caricatures, quite without any sense of power or danger. Love and laughter are offered as answers to cruelty and violence, and their victory is a too easy one.

And usually, the language impedes the dramatic glow. Fry is a poet, but not a dramatic one. He flourishes the brilliance of his images — "what a wonderful thing is metaphor," says his hero early on and the play proves it — so that one stops to admire his tropes for their own sake and not for what they add to the play.

But there is much pleasure in hearing fine language finely spoken. George Baker's direction does as much as possible to emphasize the play's action, even if that means a little too many bustling entrances. And there is some delightful comic acting from Michael Dennis as a pompous mayor, Brenda Bruce as a harassed, simple mother who longs to escape from the fuss and have a holiday in a perfect vacuum, and Robert Edson as a banished, musical priest.

## Music in Italy

## Spoleto Festival Reaches Successful Halfway

By William Weaver

SPOLETO, Italy, July 7 (IHT) — The 21st Festival of Two Worlds is reaching its halfway point, and now, as usual, its box-office success is assured. Nearly all performances are sold out, and despite latecomers fight for the few remaining tickets. Artistically — also as usual — the results have been mixed but not unimpressive. The Spoleto aim has always been to provoke discussion more than to gather applause.

The opening production —

Rossini's "Cenerentola" — outraged many critics and seasoned opera-goers. Borrowed from the Lyons Opera, Jean-Marie Simon's staging is perverse but stimulating. Basically, he has tried to Brechtify the "playful opera" of Jacopo Ferretti's charming libretto, turning "Cenerentola" into a down-to-earth but not unconscious representation of the exploited proletariat. Some of the results — especially in the first act — are fascinating, but the invention runs downhill as the plot proceeds. And Simon's nutty idea of turning the heroine's final rondo into a grim mad scene just does not work.

The Spoleto Festival Orchestra, a group of American students assembled for the brief season, was really not up to the demands of the sparkling score. Sylvain Cambieng conducted with a heavy hand, achieving good ensemble but not smooth sound or proper balance (the flute was shrilly prominent throughout). Of the singers, Benedetta Piccolini — in the title role — was the most promising. This young artist has a big voice, which she skillfully kept scaled down most of the time, negotiating the agility passages ably if not always beautifully. She may not really be a Cenerentola,

but she is a singer of talent and an accomplished actress.

The orchestra sounded better — though too brisk — under Giuseppe Patane for "Falstaff," the festival's other large-scale opera production. But the staging of Giulio Chazalletes was a disaster. Simon, for "Cenerentola," had at least a coherent, if wretched, view of the world. Chazalletes could only think of cheap gags, making Verdi's masterpiece a vulgar farce. The director also introduced a number of pointless changes, such as shifting the first scene to a bedroom in the Garter Inn.

## Brisk Orchestra

At 38, the gifted baritone Angelo Romero is not necessarily too young to essay the part of Falstaff, but he must give it more thought and he must have the help of another director. For the present his interpretation is all prancing and gesticulating (at times with curious, ill-sung effeminacy). Some of the singing sounded good on opening night, but countless small points were without effect (including the great line, "Vado a farmi bello," and the delightful "Quando paggio" aria was clumsily muffed.

Alberto Rinaldi is a forthright, effective Ford, and Carmen Lavanti, a sweet Mameetta. Otherwise, the cast is dim. Ulisse Santucci has designed handsome sets and costumes. But they can hardly retrieve such an irritating, destructive staging.

While Simon and Chazalletes were overdoing things, clever Gian Carlo Menotti staged two short operas of his own — "Martin's Lie" and "The Egg" — with admirable economy, wit and tact. In the stark, appropriate atmosphere of the Romanesque Church of Santa Eufemia, these two unpretentious, deft pieces were fluently conducted by Joseph Flummerfelt, who had under his baton members of the festival orchestra and his own virtuoso Westminster Choir, as well as a gifted children's chorus well trained by Edda Calvano. Constance Mellen designed fine costumes for both works, which were also strongly cast. Esther Hinds — as the deadly sin of pride in the second work — and Anastasia Vrenios as Saint Spon Stylites were particularly impressive. The operas were given in a new Italian translation done by the composer for this occasion.

Hollywood has long realized that the Bible is good box office. Alec McCowen has now proved it true for the theater in the most extraordinary way. At the Comedy Theatre he is performing, for a short season, the whole of St. Mark's Gospel, which he acts rather than reads, having committed its 16 chapters to memory.

His arrival in the West End commercial theater with this unlikely entertainment is in response to a popular demand which began after he did some Sunday night performances at the Riverside Studio.

St. Mark's is the shortest, simplest and, probably, the oldest of the Gospels. There are times, particularly in the early chapters, when it sounds like a synopsis for a sequel to "The Exorcist," so many devils are being cast out. It is, though, the least mystical of the Gospels and shows less concern than the others for wider moral precepts.

McCowen's slightly dry, quirky tone, which releases the sardonic qualities of the text and controls the passion, is ideally suited to his task. He has rescued it — with brilliance — from the accustomed ecclesiastical approach, bringing to life its humanity and simplicity and its direct, engrossing telling of a highly dramatic story.

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Bulgaria (air)	238.00	119.00	62.00	Mali (air)	238.00	119.00	62.00	Taiwan (air)	238.00	119.00	62.00
Canada (air)	238.00	119.00	62.00	Mexico (air)	238.00	119.00	62.00	Tanzania (air)	238.00	119.00	62.00
Canada (sea)	238.00	119.00	62.00	Morocco (air)	238.00	119.00	62.00	Togo (air)	238.00	119.00	62.00
China (air)	238.00	119.00	62.00	Netherlands (air)	238.00	119.00	62.00	Tunisia (air)	238.00	119.00	62.00
Colombia (air)	238.00	119.00	62.00	Nigeria (air)	238.00	119.00	62.00	U.S.A. (air)	238.00	119.00	62.00
Czechoslovakia (air)	238.00	119.00	62.00	Poland (air)	238.00	119.00	62.00	U.S.A. (sea)	238.00	119.00	62.00
Denmark (air)	238.00	119.00	62.00	Portugal (air)	238.00	119.00	62.00	U.S.S.R. (air)	238.00	119.00	62.00
Egypt (air)	238.00	119.00	62.00	Romania (air)	238.00	119.00	62.00	U.S.S.R. (sea)	238.00	119.00	62.00
Finland (air)	238.00	119.00	62.00	Saudi Arabia (air)	238.00	119.00	62.00	U.S.S.R. (air)	238.00	119.00	62.00
France (air)	238.00	119.00	62.00	Senegal (air)	238.00	119.00	62.00	U.S.S.R. (sea)	238.00	119.00	62.00
France (sea)	238.00	119.00	62.00	Singapore (air)	238.00	119.00	62.00	U.S.S.R. (air)	238.00	119.00	62.00
Germany (air)	238.00	119.00	62.00	Sri Lanka (air)	238.00	119.00	62.00	U.S.S.R. (sea)	238.00	119.00	62.00
Ghana (air)	238.00	119.00	62.00	Taiwan (air)	238.00	119.00	62.00	U.S.S.R. (air)	238.00	119.00	62.00
Greece (air)	238.00	119.00	62.00	Tanzania (air)	238.00	119.00	62.00	U.S.S.R. (sea)	238.00	119.00	62.00
Haiti (air)	238.00	119.00	62.00	Togo (air)	238.00	119.00	62.00	U.S.S.R. (air)	238.00	119.00	62.00
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India (air)	238.00	119.00	62.00	U.S.A. (air)	238.00	119.00	62.00	U.S.S.R. (air)	238.00	119.00	62.00
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Kenya (air)	238.00	119.00	62.00	U.S.S.R. (air)	238.00	119.00	62.00	U.S.S.R. (sea)	238.00	119.00	62.00
Libya (air)	238.00	119.00	62.00	U.S.S.R. (sea)	238.00	119.00	62.00	U.S.S.R. (air)	238.00	119.00	62.00
Madagascar (air)	238.00	119.00	62.00	U.S.S.R. (air)	238.00	119.00	62.00	U.S.S.R. (sea)	238.00	119.00	62.00
Mali (air)	238.00	119.00	62.00	U.S.S.R. (sea)	238.00	119.00	62.00	U.S.S.R. (air)	238.00	119.00	62.00
Mexico (air)	238.00	119.00	62.00	U.S.S.R. (air)	238.00	119.00	62.00	U.S.S.R. (sea)	238.00	119.00	62.00
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Romania (air)	238.00	119.00	62.00	U.S.S.R. (air)	238.00	119.00	62.00	U.S.S.R. (sea)	238.00	119.00	62.00
Saudi Arabia (air)	238.00	119.00	62.00	U.S.S.R. (sea)	238.00	119.00	62.00	U.S.S.R. (air)	238.00	119.00	62.00
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Sri Lanka (air)	238.00	119.00	62.00	U.S.S.R. (air)	238.00	119.00	62.00	U.S.S.R. (sea)	238.00	119.00	62.00
Taiwan (air)	238.00	119.00	62.00	U.S.S.R. (sea)	238.00	119.00	62.00	U.S.S.R. (air)	238.00	119.00	62.00
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"Lieu Rouge au Chateau" (1975), a collage and painting by Jean Dubuffet on exhibition at Turin show devoted to him.

### Art in Turin

## Italian Industry Steps In to Give Dubuffet His Due

By Edith Schloss

TURIN, July 7 (UPI) — After Renault buried Dubuffet in cement, Fiat has resurrected him. The Italian auto firm, by organizing a comprehensive exhibition and event in the Frenchman's honor and with his cooperation, has taken an extraordinary step. The show, "Encounters With Jean Dubuffet" (paintings, projections and daily performances of "Coccou Bazar" at Turin's Palazzo Belle Arti, Parco Valentino, to July 15), has a specific significance in this country.

Until now only state and city institutions were concerned with the arts. There is no precedent for cultural activities and grants sponsored by private industry, as has long been the case in the United States. Referring to Fiat magnate Gianni Agnelli, the active spirit behind the Dubuffet venture, the artist declared at its opening that "the flame of the Medici has not yet been extinguished" and, faithful to his anti-culture stance, added he was glad "no museum director or art historian" had had anything to do with the exhibition.

The show, set up according to the artist's directions, consists of four sections, the first of color-slide blowups of early work illuminated in dark vaults. The section of paintings, a few from the early period, many from the "Hourloupe" cycle and the recent ones, are mounted on black. The third section is a complex projection of stills of his "Coccou Bazar" sculpture garden and the cabinet of "Logogigique" accompanied by funny strumming noises. Finally, there is his peculiar chamber "opera," "Coccou Bazar," in its latest version.

#### Rejection

Starting from scratch at the age of 41, Dubuffet, a sophisticated Frenchman, taught himself painting. Immensely civilized, he rejected civilization, going directly into our age-old relationship with matter on this earth. He spread paint like mud, scratched into it like a child and made surfaces out of butterfly wings and flower stars. He called himself anti-cultural, which probably meant his images had nothing to do with our modern idea of culture but rather with man's natural picture-making urge.

These first works were not really ugly or "brut" but, on the contrary, bewitching, because they touched buried memories and unconscious needs. A comment on so-called "progress" they were filled with a sly, clumsy poetry and a wild humor.

Then one day, Dubuffet made a switch from the Stone Age to the Machine Age.

It is said that in a moment of stagnation, he suddenly found a way out looking at his own doodles by the telephone. Thick black line came to surround gawky forms of asbestos white touched with primary red and blue. It all was somewhat like Leger's earlier homage to modern times. The inquest into the materiality of nature was thrown overboard in favor of what might be called a parody of the multiplicity, overdevelopment and efficiency of technology.

The shapes, wiggling like puzzle forms, were interlocking but also interchangeable. They became busier and busier. Dubuffet's new mania eventually made them sprout out of the conventional flat

picture and become gnarly sculpture in the round. As if that were not enough, they proliferated into gardens and shelters so artificial as to "nourish one's own vision with mental elaborations alone... as if a fish... made its habitat and food out of its own secretion," as Dubuffet says in his writings.

#### Work Scrapped

One elaborate monument in this "Hourloupe" cycle style was commissioned by the autoworks of Renault, but after years of preparation, it was scrapped and destroyed by order of a new president.

Not satisfied with these habitats, Dubuffet went further and literally set his shapes into motion by creating a theatrical extravaganza called "Coccou Bazar." It was first shown at the Guggenheim Museum in New York, then at the Grand Palais in Paris and now has been entirely revised for the Parco Valentino showing here.

The "opera," which lasts an hour, is not theater. It is an animated picture. It is as if one of Dubuffet's paintings had burst at the seams or been cut to pieces and tried to get together again. The parts, jagged and jigsaw-puzzle shapes, seem governed by an arbitrary magnet leading them hither and thither. They are flat-painted panels on coasters, assembling, overlapping and dispersing, opening and shutting.

Little hobgoblin figures that scurry among them are also flat. Only a few potato-shaped golems, progressing with leaden foot and a certain humorous tilt, are in the round. Despite some obvious protrusions, all these creatures are sexless. The endless shifting is accomplished by unseen dancers behind the objects or inside them.

The whole wavering frieze of fragments, covered with thick black line on dead white and ornamented with red and blue, neither untangles nor adds up. Monotony in avant-garde theater can be its very drama but here seems incidental.

#### Background Music

This also goes for the background music made by the artist. The sounds themselves are not uninteresting. But machine-shop creakings, assembly-line banging, moanings and barkings and distorted human speech, though naively considered revolutionary by the artist, have been standbys of new music for decades. And here their order is haphazard — only with the

finale, when the asbestos knights and golems huddle in a family group while a slide of sharp black line like a spiderweb rotates over them, making them look like science-fiction decor or a machine-age fairy tale, does "Coccou Bazar" come suddenly alive.

Recently, Dubuffet has veered back to ordinary painting again, brushing his little homunculi and their appendages on pieces of paper, which he then pastes next to each other to make large scribbly quiltlike surfaces. These are loose in style, in sweet or electrical colors, but lack the conviction and sly and naive attack of the earliest work. Now that Dubuffet knows how to paint, he has lost his technical innocence and the originality of expression that came with it.

The recent paintings are intriguing enough, but look pale to those who were moved by Dubuffet's first appearance in the late forties and later in the fifties.

On the whole, this "Encounter With Dubuffet," lavishly offered to the public by a major industry, is something new. Despite its specific shortcomings, it should be taken as a valuable first step toward a different kind of encouragement of the arts.

### Art in Paris

## Sam Francis: The Ritual and Spiritual

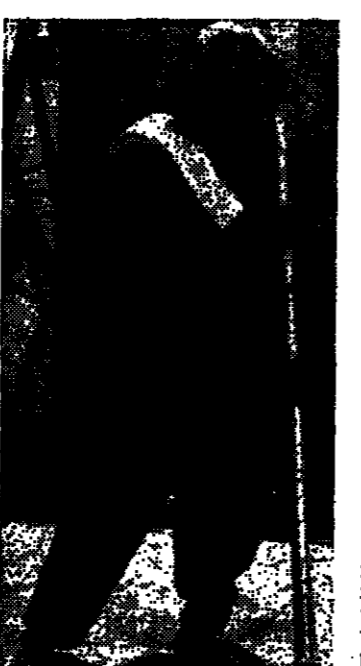
By Michael Gibson

PARIS, July 7 (UPI) — The paintings of Sam Francis have a pattern that is unmistakable but, as the current show of his recent works at Beaubourg (to Sept. 4) confirms, they should probably not be looked at the way one usually looks at paintings in the context of Western culture — that is, as an image. They should instead be considered as the end result of an activity which resembles a ritual based on a spiritual discipline.

The soldiers of Titus, when they entered the Holy of Holies of the Temple of Jerusalem in AD 70, were bewildered not to find the image of the God of the Jews. Theologians and mystics have declared that God is undefinable except in negative terms. He is not this, not that. When Sam Francis begins to paint, one gets the impression that what he is painting is not the colored grid by which we recognize his work, but the reserved white areas inside.

This is hardly obvious when one looks at the work itself, and if we are looking at an image (in any sense), this would be a fault. But to the extent that we are, in fact, looking at the result of an artist's direct love of color and his intimate reservations as to what this color can actually express, an image should not be expected.

The next, important aspect of this work is that while Francis is not beyond formal considerations, this form is perfectly integrated



Sam Francis at work.

into what has been referred to as his spiritual discipline.

"The space at the center of these paintings is reserved for you," he

says in one of his aphorisms. This, I assume, does not mean that it is a shrine for whom, but rather a space of silence where what is beyond color (or deep within color) and beyond words (or deep within words) can bloom.

This may sound conventionally mystical but it can also be understood in an entirely fresh and down-to-earth way. Where any representation is threatened by banality, the best way to save the essential things is to lead up to them without naming them. Francis' art is utterly in the sense that his discipline and ritual are private.

This is apparent thanks to an excellent little video film devoted to him which is being shown continuously in the exhibition hall and which offers a considerable amount of information and insight.

What emerges is the paradoxical impression that what is important is not the painting that we see, but the fact that it was painted. It is this action that we see through the painting and, rather than color itself, the artist's love of color which his use of color makes material.

This is a form of art that can be upheld only by a very high level of integrity and abnegation, and which might be described as a prayer without a god.

### Around the Galleries in London

The Victorian Ideal, Roy Miles Gallery, 6 Duke Street, St. James's, London SW1, to July 28.

The thesis underlying this splendid collection of Victorian paintings and drawings is that the 19th-century ideal was classical in impulse but slowly tempered as the century progressed, with an increasing interest in popular genre and narrative works. Certainly, the great names of the Pre-Raphaelite brotherhood are well represented here — Rossetti by the magisterial drawings in red chalk of "Penelope," in pen, ink and wash of "Annie Miller"; Millais by "Lancelotti Hours," a childhood study of the daughters of Sir John Pender; Burne-Jones by a group of works, including a Seurat-like portrait drawing of his mistress, the sculptress Maria Zambaco.

It is, however, among the little masters that the Victorian ideal is best represented — in, for example, "The Secret," two lovers being spied upon by the girl's little sister, a transcendently detailed work by William Henry Fisk (1827-1884); or in the extraordinary allegory, "Faith, Hope & Love," by Mary Lizzie Macomber (1861-1916) of Fall River, Mass., who is well represented in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

Eastern Encounters, Fine Art Society, 148 New Bond Street, London W1, to July 28.

In collaboration with Louise Whitford and David Hughes, the Fine Art Society has mounted the first serious large exhibition in London of Orientalist painters of the 19th century. Virtually all the Orientalist masters are represented here, from Delacroix and Gerome to Edward Lear and John Varley Jr. Divided into five categories — four by territory and the fifth by imagination and fantasy, the show is well-catalogued by Paris-based expert Lynne Thornton.

Matise, Drawings, Graphics, Illustrated Books, Lumley Cazalet, 24 Davies Street, London W1, to July 28; 12 Old Paintings, Marlborough Fine Art, 6 Albemarle Street, London W1, to July 31.

These two exhibitions, organized separately, fortuitously complement one another perfectly. At Lumley Cazalet there are six drawings, 1919-1948, 36 etchings and lithographs, and three books, including the famous immediately postwar book, "Jazz," with facsimile handwritten text and 20 colored stencils. At Marlborough are 12 major oils from the definitive version of "Head of Laurette, Cup of Coffee" (c. 1917) to the late interior, "Branch of Plum Blossom, Green Ground" (1948), and including the magnificent "Dancer in the Blue Tutu" of 1942.

Pierre Bonnard, The Lefevre Gallery, 30 Bruton Street, London W1, to July 29.

The 15 paintings in this show

form a major mini-retrospective, including, as they do, the early "Bouquet des Champs" (c. 1888) and the famous "Marthe Bonnard et Son Chien Blanc" (1906), two paintings which hung in Bonnard's studio all his life; the great "Nu a la Chaise" (c. 1925); the famous self-portrait of 1935; the seascape, "Le Bateau Jaune" (1938); and the splendidly colored "Paysage a la Maison Rouge" (1942).

Henry Moore — The Carver, Fischer Fine Art, 30 King Street, St. James's, London SW1, to Aug. 11; The Drawings and the Henry Moore Gift, Tate Gallery, Millbank, London SW1, to Aug. 28; Henry Moore at the Serpentine, Serpentine Gallery, Kensington Gardens, London W2, to Oct. 8.

Though he is world famous, Henry Moore's work is as quintessentially English as the Yorkshire burr of his speech. A decade ago he promised to give a representative collection of his major sculpture to the nation, on condition that it be shown initially in toto. The handing over of 36 major sculptures to his native land is now celebrated in the exhibition of the Henry Moore Gift at the Tate Gallery. Concurrently, and to mark the master's 80th birthday, the Tate, in collaboration with the Art Gallery of Ontario, has mounted a show of more than 260 of his best drawings; the Arts Council of Great Britain is showing in the Serpentine Gallery, and in Kensington Gardens outside, the recent carvings and bronzes, with a corner of maquettes, found objects and studio artifacts; and his gallery, Fischer Fine Art, acquaints Moore the carver. Without doubt, Henry Moore is a titan.

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE.

Chinese Performers Open Tour of U.S. NEW YORK, July 7 (AP) — The Performing Arts Company of China opened its U.S. tour here Wednesday night.

The group of 150 dancers, acrobats, musicians, singers and actors, who appeared on the stage of the Metropolitan Opera House, is the largest contingent of performers from the Peoples Republic ever to be sent to the West.

China Honors American HONG KONG, July 7 (UPI) — Columbia University Prof. Bernard F. Erlanger was honored Tuesday at a banquet given in Peking by the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

The New China News Agency said that China Li-sheng, deputy secretary general of the academy, hosted the banquet for Mr. Erlanger, a professor in the microbiology department at Columbia. Mr. Erlanger arrived in Peking Monday after visiting Shanghai, Canton and Soochow at the invitation of the academy.

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**Pluto Moon Sighted; Planet Found Tiniest**

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP) — A moon has been discovered orbiting Pluto, a finding astronomers say reveals that the solar system's most distant planet also is its smallest, the U.S. Naval Observatory said today.

The discovery leaves only Mercury and Venus, the nearest planets to the sun, without moons. The finding brings to 35 the number of satellites of the other seven planets.

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(Continued on Page 16)

## LDCs to Get Report In Geneva Session

By Victor Lusinchi

GENEVA, July 7 (NYT) — The chief negotiators of the major industrialized powers who gathered here this weekend for a final week-long drive for agreement on the essentials of a package of trade liberalization measures will take time off Monday to report on their efforts to the developing countries.

The unexpected announcement by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the agency sponsoring the nearly five-year-old round of multinational trade negotiations, that an informal session open to all 98 participating nations will be held Monday afternoon marked a victory for the poorer lands.

They put on record last Monday disappointment at what they viewed as a take-it-or-leave-it attitude being shown them by the United States, the Common Market and Japan as these trading giants sought to reach the outline of an agreement by the July 15 deadline they had set for themselves.

The developing countries spoke out at a meeting that they asked be held of all the nations participating in the trade talks. It was the first such session since November 1976, although an informal meeting open to all participants was held last July 15.

Spokesmen for the developing world said they fear a particular danger is that their countries will be left out before the trade terms of their views are ignored by the big industrialized nations in the key bargaining in which these powers are now engaged.

"They may reach a package of such delicately balanced mutual concessions that they will not be able to reopen the package in an attempt to accommodate our interests without unraveling their own agreement," the chief delegate of one of the more important trading

nations of the developing world explained.

Next Monday's session was described by a U.S. spokesman as "informational." It will enable the principal negotiators to explain what they are attempting to achieve and to reassure the developing countries that the July 15 deadline of the Big Three is not a cutoff date for the overall negotiations.

Meanwhile, separate but related negotiations on a new international agreement to promote orderly marketing conditions for wheat were resumed here today by a 12-member committee of major exporting and importing nations.

An accord on wheat is considered by many countries as essential to the success of the agricultural side of the trade talks.

## Dollar Slips, Trade Dull

LONDON, July 7 (AP-DJ) — The dollar drifted lower against most major currencies today, reversing an upward pattern set during the prior two sessions.

The European Council, made up of EEC heads of government, declared that creation of a stable monetary system in Europe is a highly desirable objective and said decisions and commitments on the new system can be made at their scheduled Dec. 4-5 meeting in Brussels. Because the news came late in the day and probably will not have any immediate direct effect on the foreign exchange market, dealers said it had little impact on rates.

Most dealers said it is impossible to determine what effect such a system would have on the dollar until further details are revealed and the results of next weekend's summit meeting in Bonn are known. But it is likely that if the talks do not turn up any surprises the market's attention may quickly focus on U.S. trade prospects for the remainder of the year.

In fact, some dealers have already expressed concern that the U.S. trade gap this year may exceed last year's \$26.49 billion, with some seeing a rise to \$35 billion.

Trading was described as "thin," as most operators chose to take "flat positions" while awaiting the outcome of the economic meetings in Bremen and Bonn. Conditions were said to be "nervous" and "uncertain."

The dollar fell 85 points to 205.75 Deutsche marks, down about 1.5 pfennig on the week. It lost 1.7 centimes at 1.8175 Swiss francs, down 3.4 centimes from late last Friday. It dropped to 202.25 yen, down from 203.10 yen late yesterday and 203.55 yen last week but above its record low of 200.40 yen set Tuesday.

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For the first five months, the overall payments deficit totals 191 million DM, down from the 683-million-DM deficit in the 1977 period. The current-account surplus of 5,457 billion DM in the period compared with a surplus of 4,417 billion DM in the year-ago period.

The sharp swing into deficit in the month was primarily attributable to heavy short-term capital outflows of funds — a deficit of 2,319 billion DM after being in surplus by 739 million DM in April and 362 million DM in May 1977. The long-term capital account was in deficit by 2,202 billion DM in May compared with deficits of 1,223 billion DM in April and 1,176 billion DM in the 1977 month.

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The theory is intended to apply to machinery and transport equipment, and to manufactured goods, the imports of which have risen 35.6 and 38.3 percent, respectively. These items, with a total price tag of \$37.3 billion during the first five months of this year, have left imports of oil well behind as a cause of the trade deficit.

But there is a real question as to whether higher prices, coupled with an export drive being planned here and possibly a slowdown in economic growth later this year, can turn back the import flood.

**Eats Up Price Advantage**

For one thing, U.S. inflation quickly eats up any price advantage the falling dollar may have given U.S. producers. When Japanese cars become more expensive, for instance, Detroit simply raises its prices, losing whatever competitive advantage it might have gained. Similarly, steel imports have risen from 6.2 million tons during the January-May period of 1977 to 9.4 million tons during the comparable 1978 period — even though the dollar depreciation should have made that steel more expensive and thus less attractive to U.S. buyers.

For another thing, the depreciated dollar actually cuts the cost of production in Japan and West Germany, where the yen and the mark now buy more raw materials than they did before they started rising. This is often a hard point for Americans to grasp because they tend to focus on the export side of foreign economies rather than the import aspect.

**First Concorde for Rome**

ROME, July 7 (AP) — A crowd of about 2,000 today watched a Concorde airliner, arriving from Paris, land for the first time at Leonardo da Vinci international airport.

**Deficit for Netherlands**

THE HAGUE, July 7 (AP-DJ) — The Netherlands posted a current-account deficit of 300 million guilders (about \$224.2 million) in the first quarter, compared with a \$600-million-guilder surplus in 1977.

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Richard Reid



William Curran Jr.

## PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Richard Reid, has been appointed president of Esso Europe, replacing James Dean, who has been elected senior vice president of the parent Exxon Corp. as of Sept. 1. Lawrence Rawl, moving from Exxon, replaces Mr. Reid as executive vice president of Esso Europe.

William Curran Jr., managing director of First Chicago Ltd., has been elected chairman of the First National Bank of Chicago's new investment banking group based in London.

Union des Banques Arabes et Francaises has appointed Gerard Gervais as general manager, replacing Bernard Thielon who rejoins the international department of Credit Lyonnais.

Citibank has appointed William Sutton as head of Citibank's national banking group in the United Kingdom. He was previously in charge of the bank's operations in Ireland.

Lummas Co. has appointed Travis Hutchinson president of its Dutch subsidiary.

John Tuley has been appointed director of manufacturing operations for Monsanto in Europe and Africa. He was previously director of the firm's Europe-Africa textile division.

concern contributed to the recent slide in market prices, as the market began adjusting to levels where it was hoped greater retail participation would be attracted, they said.

But the analysts said that with the dollar again under pressure and the level of custody holdings showing a major increase, this could mark the beginning of a new round of foreign activity, in time for the new round of Treasury financings.

However, some of the significance of this week's large increase might be muted by the comment from a Fed spokesman that a large portion of the increase reflected the repayment by Italy of a \$1 billion loan from West Germany. Analysts said West Germany probably immediately invested the funds in marketable Treasury securities.

Nevertheless, even without this, the level of marketable holdings would have been up almost \$1.4 billion, a hefty one week surge and still considered encouraging.

Analysts also said that the \$700 million increase in M-1 reported by the Fed is at the low end of expectations but does not alter prospects that the Fed may engage in further tightening later this month.

## Economic News Analysis

### Dollar Slide Fails to Better U.S. Trade

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON, July 7 (NYT) — Administration economists are betting on the classic effects of the price mechanism to turn back the surge of imports that have caused the U.S. trade deficit to swell a mighty 79 percent from last year's level.

"I have faith in the economist's religion," said a senior economist. "Price elasticity does exist."

He meant that, with the dollar steadily dropping in value, largely because of the trade deficit, imports have become more expensive, and those higher prices are supposed to deter people from buying so much from abroad.

The theory is intended to apply to machinery and transport equipment, and to manufactured goods, the imports of which have risen 35.6 and 38.3 percent, respectively. These items, with a total price tag of \$37.3 billion during the first five months of this year, have left imports of oil well behind as a cause of the trade deficit.

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## Prices Up On NYSE; Trade Slow Dow Off 5.29 Points; BP Heads Active List

NEW YORK, July 7 (Reuters) — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange advanced in slow trading today, helped by encouraging news that inflation did not accelerate in June.

Analysts were looking for more tightening in monetary policy because the long-term growth rate of the money supply is reportedly above the Federal Reserve's target. The Dow Jones industrial average rose 5.29 points to 812.46, and advances led declines 961 to 447. Volume fell to 23.47 million shares from yesterday's 24.99 million.

While overall volume was moderate, there were a number of very large block trades. British Petroleum headed the consolidated active list, adding 1/4 to 15% on turnover that included blocks of 110,000 and 100,000.

A 167,000-share block of Heublein traded at 25%. The stock later moved to 26 and was unchanged on the day. Abbott Laboratories, in second place, picked up 1/4 to 32.

Upjohn also came in for busy dealing, adding 2 1/2 to 44%. Johnson and Johnson rose 1 1/4 to 81 1/4.

Chrysler picked up 1/4 to 10%. The Department of Transportation said it had found Chrysler's Omni and Horizon cars safe.

Alcoa slipped 1/4 to 40% after announcing price increases on some aluminum products. Reynolds Metals also announced an increase in some product prices. It added 1/4 to 28 1/2.

Colonial Stores gained 1 1/4 to 28%. Its board rejected a bid by Cavenham's Grand Union unit to acquire Colonial's shares at \$30 each.

Leeds and Northrup lost 1/4 to 37% and General Signal 3/4 to 30. They agreed to merge on an exchange of stock.

Du Pont added 1 1/2 to 112 1/2. Polaroid 1 1/2 to 39 1/2 and IBM 2 1/2 to 260 1/2. Memorex lost 2 1/2 to 40 1/2.

## Airbus Sets New Craft

PARIS, July 7 (Reuters) — Airbus Industrie, the European aircraft consortium, today announced the launching of a new, smaller 200-seat version of the A-300 Airbus known as the B-10.

The consortium said it was going ahead with construction of the airliner for the time being without Britain, which built the wings of the earlier B-2 and B-4 (250-seat) versions of the wide-bodied plane.

With initial orders and options from U.S. and European airlines totaling 129, the consortium plans to deliver the first of the new airliners early in 1983. The new, \$26-million plane will be built by France's Aerospatiale, West Germany's Messerschmitt-Bölkow Blohm, the Dutch VFW-Fokker and Spain's Casa.

Consortium officials said that "unless Britain makes up its mind very soon" to join the venture as a full partner, the B-10's wings will be designed and built by France and West Germany.

Air France said today it planned to buy a first batch of four B-10s for delivery in 1983 with many more to follow. Lufthansa said yesterday it would purchase 10, with options on another 15. Swissair is to take six and Iberia of Spain is about to sign a contract for four.

Competing planes from Boeing and McDonnell-Douglas "aren't any longer under consideration," a Swissair spokesman said in Zurich. Eastern Airlines, the U.S. company which placed a \$778-million order for 23 Airbus of the earlier B-4 type, has options on 25 of the new planes. United Airlines, the largest commercial U.S. carrier, is negotiating the purchase of 25 B-10s for delivery by 1983 with an option on another 40.

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## Serving Client Objectives Morgan Swells Portfolios With a Buy-Sell Strategy

NEW YORK, July 7 (AP-DJ) — There were 253 trading days on the New York Stock Exchange last year. The trust and investment division of Morgan Guaranty Trust, managing more than \$17 billion of stock for clients, used 236 of those sessions to sell 741,680 shares of IBM, valued at \$202.9 million.

It is a fair bet that one Morgan portfolio manager would up selling IBM stock to another good bit of the time for Morgan also spent 125 trading days last year buying 138,288 shares of IBM for \$37.1 million.

In fact, Morgan's activity on both the buy and sell side of the same stock was great enough last year that more than two dozen issues qualified for both the 100-largest purchases list and the 100-largest sales list of the bank. "It isn't uncommon for stocks to appear on both lists," says the division's annual report, out this week, "since securities may be bought to serve the investment objectives of certain clients at times when reasons unrelated to investment judgments — need for cash for taxes or other disbursements, for instance — make it advantageous for other accounts to sell them."

The report shows that total investment assets under the division's management dropped to \$24.24 billion on Dec. 31, 1977, from \$25.62 billion a year earlier. Common stocks accounted for \$17.3 billion, or 69.5 percent, at the end of 1977, down from \$18.83 billion, or 73.5 percent, a year earlier.

The decline was attributed to the market climate. "We've had a high level of stocks in our mix for some time and still have a maximum commitment to equities," says senior vice president Harry Barbee Jr. "We're concentrating more on cash-flow analysis and potential dividend payout in making selections."

Through much of last year, Morgan's strategy led to considerable switching of holdings in favor of small and medium companies and, for pension funds, foreign equities. Although most recently there has been a gradual return to some better-known growth stocks, diversification moves last year were not without effect on the bank's largest holdings.

Among its 15 largest holdings in dollar value, Morgan added to only one position, American Telephone — and sold more than \$500 million of the other 14 stocks. By contrast, the buying and selling over a broader section of holdings was almost in balance last year. Morgan's 100 largest purchases were made for \$2.16 billion while the 100 largest sales accounted for \$2.12 billion.

Other reports indicate Morgan continued to be a net seller, with in the top-15 holdings, of IBM, International Paper, Mobil, Procter & Gamble, Schlumberger and Sears in the first quarter but was a net buyer of American Home Products, American Telephone, Kodak, Exxon and General Motors.

## Firm Farm Prices Seen In '79 Due to Early Frost

NEW YORK, July 7 (AP-DJ) — Conrad Leslie, an internationally known crop forecaster, believes that prices of agricultural commodities will continue firm into 1979. He bases his prediction partly on some meteorologists' expectation of an early frost this autumn. Such a development would reduce harvestable crops.

One such meteorologist, Nash Roberts, contends that frost may occur one to three weeks early this fall, adding to the problems of farmers whose plantings of corn, soybeans and cotton were delayed by bad weather last spring.

Mr. Leslie forecasts lower production of winter wheat and corn this year than in 1977 and about unchanged soybean production. Based on July 1 conditions, he believes farmers are headed toward a \$1.28-billion-bushel harvest of winter wheat, down 2 percent from an Agriculture Department estimate a month earlier and 16-percent below the 1977 harvest. Winter wheat accounts for about three-quarters of all U.S.-grown wheat. He attributes some of the loss to a 1.5-percent cut in acreage planted and some to harvesting delays that increase chances of crop spoilage. Harvesting is running up to two weeks late in some key areas.

He estimates a forthcoming corn crop of nearly six billion bushels, down about 6 percent from 1977, and a soybean harvest of 1.72 billion bushels, about the same as last year despite a 9-percent increase in acreage planted this year.

In Chicago, some traders think his yield estimates of 27.5 bushels an acre for soybeans and 87.9 bushels an acre for corn are unexpectedly low. His estimates are closely watched by commodity traders even though some of them do not consider him as influential as he once was.

Based on weather and crop expectations, Mr. Leslie forecasts higher wheat, soybean and corn prices for the coming year. Taking the price of the nearest Chicago futures contract as his benchmark, he forecasts wheat prices in the season that began June 1 to range between \$3 and \$3.75 a bushel, compared with \$2.15 and \$3.34 in the previous crop year. He expects soybeans to range between \$6 and \$9 a bushel in the crop year that begins Sept. 1, up from \$5.07 to \$7.58 in 1977-78, and corn to range from \$2.35 to \$3 a bushel in the crop year starting Oct. 1, up from \$2 to \$2.72 a bushel in 1977-78. Cutbacks in planting, partly due to govern-

ment crop-reduction programs, and Washington's grain-reserve program "will preclude any big decline in market prices," he notes.

Purchases of U.S. grain by the Soviet Union may drop in the coming year, Mr. Leslie says. Soviet weather appears to have improved so grain output there may total 210 million metric tons this year, compared with 195.5 million metric tons in 1977, he adds. He also expects Moscow to buy about eight million metric tons of corn in the year starting Oct. 1, compared with an expected 11 million metric tons in the current year.

Mr. Nash contends the tendency toward earlier and longer winters in the last two years will continue this year. He expects favorable summer growing conditions for cotton, corn and soybeans, but he projects that cold weather will develop earlier than in 1977, causing a 10-to-15 percent decline in output for these three key crops. Aggravating the situation, he says, was cold, wet weather this spring which delayed plantings, and is expected to delay harvest "unless the time that was lost this spring is made up in July and August."

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## Wholesale Prices Rise .7% in U.S. Unemployment Dips To 5.7% for June

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP) — Wholesale food prices jumped 1.1 percent in June, double their rise in May, suggesting more large price increases on grocery shelves in future months, and unemployment fell to 5.7 percent, its lowest level in nearly four years, the Labor Department reported today.

It said prices for all products it surveys at the wholesale level rose 0.7 percent in June, matching May's increase but down from a 1.3-percent rise in April. The report indicated that inflation may continue at a high rate in the near future.

The wholesale price rise, if sustained for a full year, would translate into an annual increase of between 8 and 9 percent.

Prices for food still in the processing stage declined 2.7 percent in June after rising 2.6 percent in May. It was the first decline in food prices at this stage since last December. However, prices for food just off the farm rose 1.9 percent after showing no change in May.

Prices for consumer durables, such as cars and home appliances, rose only 0.2 percent, down from a 1.2-percent rise in May.

Meanwhile, Commerce Department chief economist Courtney Slater told the Congressional Joint Economic Committee that the gross national product appears to have increased at an 8-percent annual rate in the second quarter.

12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock																					
High Low Div. in \$ Yld. P/E 100s.					Sis. Close Prev High Low Quot. Close					Sis. Close Prev High Low Quot. Close					Sis. Close Prev High Low Quot. Close					Sis. Close Prev High Low Quot. Close																					
12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div. in \$	Yld.	P/E	100s.	Sis.	Close	Prev	High	Low	Quot.	Close	12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div. in \$	Yld.	P/E	100s.	Sis.	Close	Prev	High	Low	Quot.	Close	12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div. in \$	Yld.	P/E	100s.	Sis.	Close	Prev	High	Low	Quot.	Close

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## Montreal Stocks

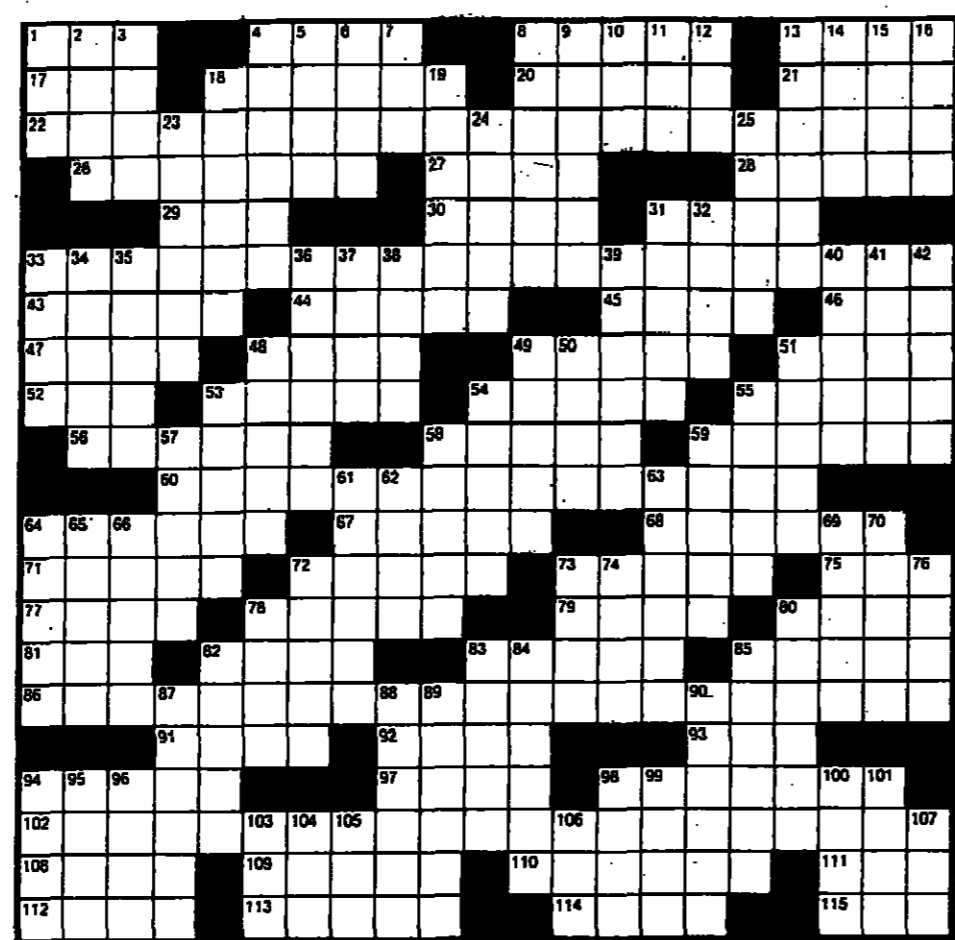
הערה: יש להוסיף את המידע הנדרש לפי הצורך.



## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by  
EUGENE T. MALESKA

## Backup Men By Herb L. Risteen



DOWN

1 Rotund  
3 Spanish river  
5 One of the tides  
6 Doe or ewe  
8 Business abbr.  
9 Disolute man  
10 Sooner than  
11 Old master  
12 Three on  
13 Harbor craft  
14 Receptacle  
15 Barnyard noise  
16 Wooden  
17 Companionless  
18 Truth, to  
19 Confucius

DOWN

16 Indecent  
18 Native of Pusan  
19 Male  
20 "dreamboat"  
21 Horses' cousins  
22 Stubborn as  
23 — Heights  
24 Account exec  
25 Smooth out  
26 Surrealist  
27 Evergreen shrub  
28 — over  
29 (helped along)  
30 Powerful  
31 projectiles  
32 Standard  
33 Seine feeder

DOWN

39 Great Hindu poet  
40 City in Illinois  
41 Prefix with  
42 lace and weave  
43 A memorable  
44 — Lyricist  
45 Watts poem  
46 Fruit  
47 London  
48 Before  
49 Hammer's  
50 Companions  
51 City northwest  
52 of Paris  
53 Swindle

DOWN

57 Striped textile  
58 design  
59 Hale and Hari  
60 "I am"  
61 Egypt  
62 Social classes  
63 Cézanne's "Boy  
64 in Vest"  
65 Monotonous  
66 talker  
67 German poet  
68 Miss Moorehead  
69 Driver's  
70 maneuver

DOWN

72 One thousand  
73 kilograms  
74 Galatea's beloved  
75 River duck  
76 "Green Gables"  
77 girl  
78 Therapeutic  
79 agents  
80 Moslem lord  
81 Scoria  
82 Southern France  
83 Hammarskjöld  
84 — loss  
85 Dixie sch.  
86 G.B.S. was one  
87 Achieved

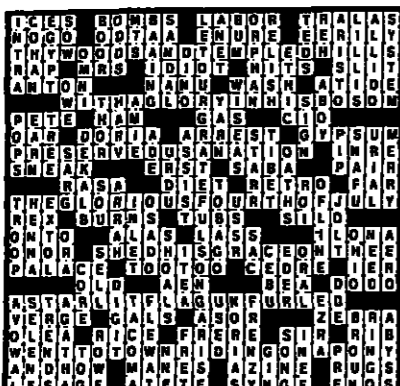
DOWN

89 Loos and Louise  
90 Roman poet  
91 River duck  
92 "Green Gables"  
93 girl  
94 Therapeutic  
95 agents  
96 Moslem lord  
97 Scoria  
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114 Hammarskjöld  
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116 Dixie sch.  
117 G.B.S. was one  
118 Achieved

## Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



## WEATHER

C	F	Clear	MADRID	C	F	Clear
ALGARVE	13	Shower	MILAN	26	77	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	11	Cloudy	MONTREAL	23	73	Cloudy
ANKARA	11	Cloudy	MOSCOW	27	81	Sunny
ATHENS	11	Cloudy	MUNICH	14	57	Cloudy
BEIRUT	20	Cloudy	NEW YORK	27	80	Clear
BELGRADE	21	Cloudy	OSLO	12	53	Storms
BERLIN	15	Overcast	PARIS	16	61	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	13	Cloudy	PRAGUE	16	61	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	12	Cloudy	ROME	23	73	Cloudy
CADIZ	19	Overcast	SOFIA	34	93	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	22	Clear	STOCKHOLM	19	66	Clear
COPENHAGEN	12	Cloudy	TEHRAN	31	88	Clear
COSTA DEL SOL	25	Clear	TEL AVIV	33	91	Cloudy
DUBLIN	14	Rain	TOKYO	28	82	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	16	Cloudy	TUNIS	25	77	Cloudy
FLORENCE	20	Cloudy	VIENNA	19	66	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	14	Cloudy	WARSAW	18	64	Cloudy
GENOVA	13	Shower	WASHINGTON	27	80	Sunny
HELSINKI	16	Overcast	ZURICH	25	77	Overcast
ISTANBUL	21	Clear				
LAS PALMAS	20	N.A.				
LISBON	19	Cloudy				
LONDON	14	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	17	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

## BOOKS

## ARABIAN DAYS

By Edna O'Brien. Photographs by Gerard Klijn. Quartet Books, distributed by Horizon Press. 160 pp. \$15.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

INCONGRUITY may be the tragedy of our age, the painful tension between the expected and the unexpected, between tradition and experiment, the sentimental and the inextinguishable.

One thousand years from now, archaeologists and historians will be astonished at the things we superimposed on top of other things. Like anyone looking backward, they will see matters foreshortened and distorted, with some of their own corruptions corroded by time and softened by the paths of distance. Learned books will be written on our talent for turning incongruity into art, for embracing the anxiety it generates.

No soothering influences are yet evident in Abu Dhabi, on which Edna O'Brien turns her unwinking eyes in "Arabian Days." Once a small coastal town that had lived on pearl-fishing, dates and camel milk, Abu Dhabi now has the highest per capita income in the world. While drilling for sweet water, its people hit oil instead, and now they are somewhere between sweepstakes winners and birds whose wings are smothered in oil-slick. The pitiless glare of the desert sun in Abu Dhabi is like the glare of history.

What to do with new money is a terrible test of character, and for the inhabitants of this particular country the problem is compounded by the fact that they have so few models to follow. Most people who suddenly become rich have the option of imitating the already rich in their own country. For those in Abu Dhabi, there are only imported ideas, mere rumors of the uses of wealth, and so their full pockets cause them to flounder and stagger, to buy things they neither need nor appreciate, to estrange themselves from one culture without yet creating another. In a way, they are like persons who have been evicted from their hovels because they are too rich for them. And now they falter among their new possessions in the dusty street and wonder what to do.

Nothing could be better calculated to bring out Miss O'Brien's tolerant irony, which is the irony of someone who has herself tasted a full share of it. While she knew that "the world is not the dashing place it once seemed," Abu Dhabi's manic affluence was not what she had expected when she went there. But then, she concedes, "rage, fear and exasperation" may be the tonic emotions stimulated by travel today. We travel to reassure ourselves that things are bad all over, that our home country is not the only place being caricatured by "progress."

While there are no beggars, no poverty, no starvation, no neglect

of bodily needs, in Abu Dhabi, there is something that may be almost as bad. The texture of life is blurred and indistinct as if every one's eyesight had simultaneously failed. And together with this, there is a suicidal lack of self-criticism, an "apostrophic veneration for their own country, even in its unrecognizable condition."

Abu Dhabi might be the ideal place to apply the late Zero Mostel's immortal line: "I come from a state in which there are no conditions." There's only the wide-open question of what to do first and why. Outside is rubble, sand and sun; inside is expense and air-conditioning. Everything in Abu Dhabi is imported, except rubble, sand and sun. Perhaps its people will have to import personalities, too, for as we know from experience, no tradition or national character can long stand up against money and technology. The future can always buy out the past.

Some of the photographs in "Arabian Days" expose an excruciating innocence. In the center of this dusty, jerry-built desert city is an enormous fountain, fit for Versailles, spouting water more precious than oil into the air with an effect that is rather like a striptease. And then there is a huge circular traffic island, carpeted with hand-cut grass and clipped imported shrubs.

An instant city is rather like an autodidact, a self-taught man, gobbling at information, with no framework in which to fit it. Cities have badly enough when they evolve over centuries; imagine one thrown up in a decade, a movie set for an Antonioni extravaganza.

Miss O'Brien picks her way through the debris of progress and the buildings that are like boxes waiting to be filled with the gifts of the future. She asks her shrewd and interested questions and few are willing to admit that there are, as yet, no answers. She advises them not even tell her their dreams, which she asks for after every other inquiry has failed. Miss O'Brien is the only one of them who is not masked, but to anyone who knows her other books, it will seem that this is not a novel situation for her.

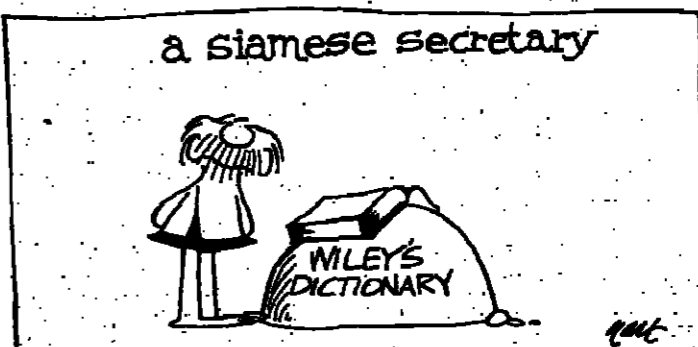
Like all "emergent" peoples, Miss O'Brien observes, the inhabitants of Abu Dhabi are anxious "to be reckoned with." History, she hints, will take care of that all too soon. Meanwhile, she advises them to protect themselves by developing poets who will introduce them to their new virtues and faults while these are still only the costume jewelry of change.

Anatole Broyard is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

PEANUTS



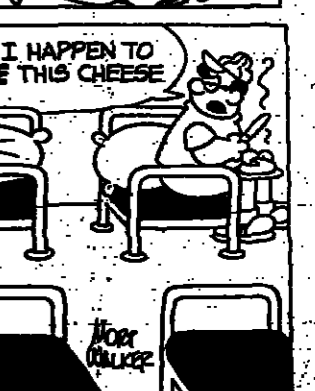
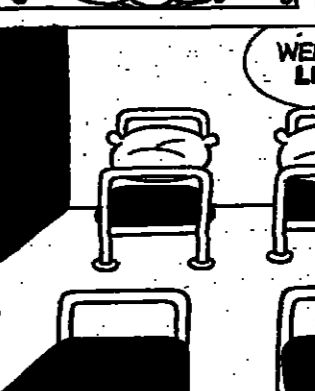
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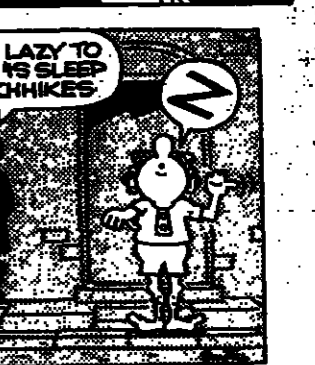
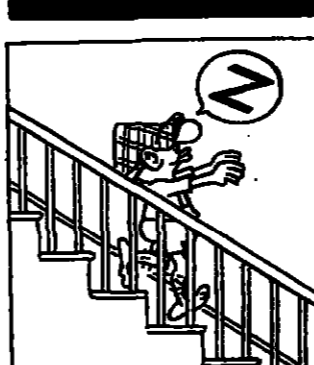
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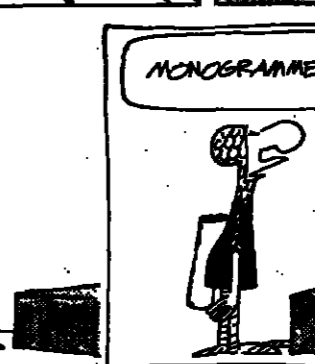
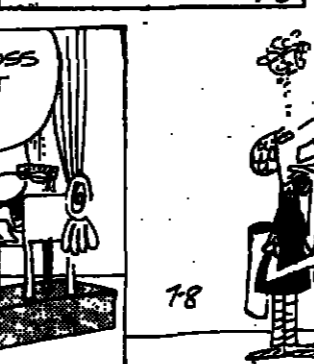
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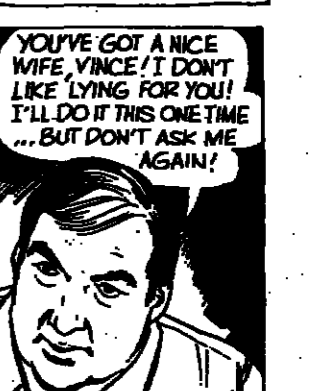
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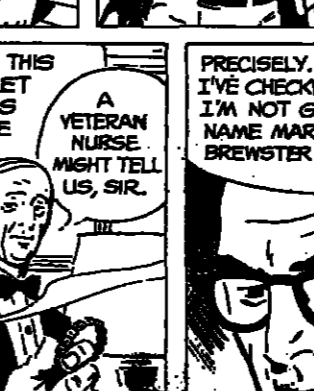
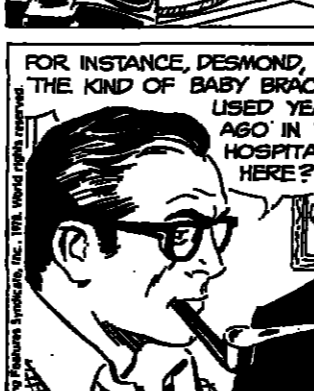
WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



RIP KIRBY



## JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ENFLO  
CIDDE  
RAHWTT  
DOULCY

Ask him for that raise!

BOSS

BECAUSE OF HIS TIMIDITY, THE COWARD DID THIS.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: \_\_\_\_\_

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: BOOTY CLOUT DROPSY WINNOW  
Answer: What people get married in—TWOS

Imprimé par P.I.O. - 1, Bd. Ney Paris 75018

## DENNIS THE MENACE

Ask him for that raise!

BOSS

BECAUSE OF HIS TIMIDITY, THE COWARD DID THIS.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: \_\_\_\_\_

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: BOOTY CLOUT DROPSY WINNOW  
Answer: What people get married in—TWOS

Imprimé par P.I.O. - 1, Bd. Ney Paris 75018

## Comeback Victory Over Evert at Wimbledon

## Navratilova Wins Women's Singles

By Neil Amdur  
WIMBLEDON, England, July 7 (AP) — Martina Navratilova, who left her parents and homeland three years ago in pursuit of freedom, won the women's singles title at Wimbledon today in a courageous three-set comeback victory over Chris Evert.

In a drama filled with the same emotional drama that accompanied Virginia Wade's triumph during last year's centennial championships, the 21-year-old Navratilova rebounded from the loss of the first set and deficits of 2-4 and 4-5 in the third for a 2-6, 6-4, 7-5 triumph.

As a final backhand volley landed for a winner on the soft grass of the stately All England Lawn Tennis Club, Navratilova could hardly believe that she had won the crown that she said she had strived for as a schoolgirl in Czechoslovakia. She raised her arms triumphantly, put her hands to her face in awe, and shook her head in disbelief as tears welled in her eyes.

A woman of varying thoughts and moods, Navratilova's defection to the United States during the

U.S. Open championships three years ago created an international stir. She has not seen her mother, father or sister since but she said that she repeatedly thought of them during today's 1-hour, 43-minute match, and was saddened not to be able to share the joys of the moments.

In some respects, today's match typified the dramatic highs and lows that have followed Navratilova on her financially rewarding but often lonely and frustrating trip to the top in recent years. Strong in spirit, she always believed in herself, as she did during today's final. But until she pulled her imposing physical tools and her sensitive mental psyche together early in the second set, after embarrassingly swinging and missing at an over-the-head in the second game, it appeared that the top-seeded Evert might repeat her singles titles of 1974 and 1976.

Reveille  
The miss, or "whiff ball," as Navratilova later described it, seemed to wake her up even though she lost serve from deuce. After managing less than 50 percent of her first serves in the opening set, an important element to her attacking left-handed game, she improved to 64 percent over the last two sets. Navratilova also began paying more attention to the ball instead of allowing her emotions to slip-slide her shots off the court.

It was as if someone had put a magic wand in her hand, Navratilova would recall later. Suddenly, everything seemed fine.  
This was not lost to Evert, who had been beaten by Navratilova, 6-4, 4-6, 9-7, in the final of a women's tournament at Eastbourne. Even when Evert broke at love for 4-2 in the final set with consecutive service return winners and a backhand cross-court placement, Navratilova did not panic, something she might have done several years ago.

Flood of Emotions  
Navratilova, seeded second in the draw, collected the equivalent of \$32,000 for the victory, raising her earnings to more than \$285,000 for the year.

But as she kissed the silver gilt salver and held it aloft before the Duchess of Kent and the capacity crowd of 14,000, the money was as secondary as Wade's achievement last year, with spectators chanting "For she's a jolly good fellow."

"I feel like there's so many emotions I don't know what to feel first," she said.

Some spectators had been there before. In 1954, another self-exiled tennis player from Czechoslovakia, Jaroslav Drobný, won the men's singles title at Wimbledon over Ken Rosewall in a dramatic four-set final. Drobný had left Czechoslovakia in 1948, lived for a time in Egypt and is now a British subject.

Asked after the match whether the title represented a victory for

the United States or Czechoslovakia, Navratilova said, "It's more for Czechoslovakia. I always will be a Czech down in my heart. I hope the Czech people will be proud of me."

## Difficult Tests

Navratilova, who dominated the women's indoor tour this year during the four-month absence of Evert, survived a series of interesting tests en route to her first international singles title. She was extended to three sets by Barbara Jordan in the third round, beat Tracy Austin, 6-2, 6-3, in the second and eliminated Evonne Coolidge, 2-6, 6-4, 6-4, in a tight semifinal on the Center Court that may have prepared her for today's drama.

Evert earned the equivalent of \$15,000 as a Wimbledon runnerup for the second time. But at another level, she may be reaching a significant crossroads in her competitive career.

"I realize if I want to be No. 1," she said, "I'm probably going to have to wait a while. The desire was there today, but the intensity was lacking."

Intensity flowed in the women's double's final where Wendy Turnbull and Kerry Reid played off two match points in a second-set tiebreaker and went on to defeat Mima Jausovec and Virginia Ruzici, 4-6, 9-8, 6-3. The second-set tiebreaker went 10-8 before the winners prevailed.

More competitive juices should flow tomorrow when Bjorn Borg faces Jimmy Connors in a rematch of their five-set men's singles final, which Borg won last year. A victory would put Borg in the record books with Fred Perry of Britain as the first player to win three consecutive men's singles crowns.



Ivan DeJesus of the Cubs leaps as Lee Mazzilli slides safely into second. Mazzilli's hard slide forced DeJesus to hold the throw and Willie Montanez was safe at first in fourth inning.

## Former Yankee Bad Boy

## Pepitone Says He Blazed Offbeat Trail

NEWARK, July 7 (AP) — He was considered a baseball revolutionary with his hair dryer, mirror, long hair, late hours and care-free attitude. Joe Pepitone says he was just ahead of his time.

Retired from the game since a short stint with the Atlanta Braves in 1973, the former bad boy of the New York Yankees is now the leading hitter on the Trenton Statesman of the Professional Slow Pitch Softball League.

Pepitone, 37, had a career .258 batting average in his 12 years with the Yankees, Astros, Cubs and Braves, with 219 home runs. He had 31 homers in 1966 and knocked in 100 runs in 1964. Still, he will be remembered as one of the game's great flaks.

"I was first," he said. "I was new at it. I was the first to have a hair dryer, a beard, a mustache, a mirror. Now every locker room has a built-in hair dryer. Everything has changed," he said.

The things I did then — they're so overlooked today," said Pepitone, who is working for a public relations firm and is in the process of opening a bar in Kingston, N.Y. Pepitone thinks he paved the way for baseball's hierarchy changing its attitude on a lot of key issues. "When I did something, I got fined," he said. "Now, the owners come and apologize, they want you back. I'm not at all bitter. I look at what's going on today and well, maybe I helped people get away with the things they do today."

Years for Majors  
Pepitone says he is content playing weekends with the Statesman

and "doing as little as possible," but would jump at the chance to get back in the game.

"I know I can still play. I swear I can still play. I can go back and hit and do the job. I can play first base for some team everyday and do a good job," he said. "I can do anything I put my mind to. I weigh 195 now, it's the best shape I've ever been in."

Pepitone said he probably would not change a thing if he had to do it over again.

"If I started when I was 35, then I would be more mature," he said. "But I was 17, I was in the majors at 20 and without the right guidance, I had everything in front of me and I enjoyed it. I had a great time — that's the way I did it."

But broken marriages and financial difficulties often left Pepitone in a confused state. Today, Joe Pepitone is finally a content man. "I don't make as much money as I used to, but anytime I want steak, I eat steak," he said. "I'm comfortable as hell and I'm making a living."



Joe Pepitone in 1971 photo

Pepitone ended his baseball career in Japan — an experience which he said destroyed his love for the game — and took up softball this year. He is hitting .600 and playing first base.

"If I could hit half of that in the majors... maybe Earl Weaver would give me a call."

## Thursday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE		AMERICAN LEAGUE	
San Diego	001 000-0-0-0	Los Angeles	000 010-0-2-7-0
San Francisco	000 000-0-0-0-0	Toronto	000 000-0-0-0-0
Atlanta	000 000-0-0-0-0	Baltimore	000 000-0-0-0-0
Los Angeles	000 000-0-0-0-0	Philadelphia	000 000-0-0-0-0
Los Angeles	000 000-0-0-0-0	Philadelphia	000 000-0-0-0-0
Los Angeles	000 000-0-0-0-0	Philadelphia	000 000-0-0-0-0
Los Angeles	000 000-0-0-0-0	Philadelphia	000 000-0-0-0-0
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Los Angeles	000 000-0-0-0-0	Philadelphia	000 000-0-0-0-0
Los Angeles	000 000-0-0-0-0	Philadelphia	000 000-0-0-0-0



Martina Navratilova raises women's singles trophy after she defeated Chris Evert, 2-6, 6-4, 7-5, in final at Wimbledon.

## Flyers Take McCammon From Minors to Be Coach

PHILADELPHIA, July 7 (AP) — Bob McCammon, who made a splash in minor league hockey, was named coach of the Philadelphia Flyers yesterday. He promised an aggressive team on the ice and a harmonious one off.

"That's how a hockey team can win a championship, and we've got to come back to that," said the 37-year-old Canadian born ex-defenceman who never played in the National Hockey League. "And when I say aggressive, I mean strong body-checking, not violence."

McCammon, who last season led the Flyers' Maine Mariners farm club to the Calder Cup title in his first year in the American Hockey League, was plucked from the minors to succeed Fred Shero.

Salary Unknown  
"I'm very excited about the opportunity," said McCammon, who confirmed the rumors about his appointment to a two-year contract that doubled his undisclosed Mariner salary.

"Hockey keeps you very humble," he said. "Coaching is like playing. You have to have the opportunity to prove yourself."

"I wouldn't like to go out on a limb, but we are going to do what we have to, and get whom we have to, to win."

Shero, who coached the Flyers to two Stanley Cup championships in seven years, left Philadelphia to become general manager and coach of the New York Rangers.

Hinault Wins Tour Stage  
ST. FOY-LA-GRANDE, France, July 7 (Reuters) — Bernard Hinault won the eighth stage of the Tour de France cycling race today in a punishing 59.3-kilometer run through the Bordeaux wine country. He had a 39-second advantage over Joseph Bruyere, who took the yellow overall leader's jersey.

New Deal for NBA Nets Reported  
RUTHERFORD, N.J., July 7 (AP) — The Roy Boe-New Jersey Nets saga may be coming to an end.

The financially beleaguered Boe has been trying sell the National Basketball Association club, and a group of new buyers surfaced yesterday. The group, headed by Joseph Taub of Tenafly and former Madison Square Garden president Alan Cohen, are the latest to state their interest in purchasing the club.

The NBA has given Boe a July 28 deadline to straighten out the Nets' tangled financial situation, which reportedly includes debts of more than \$7 million. That is the same date the NHL has given Boe to resolve the Islanders' problems.

"We're trying to work things out," Taub said, in regard to the Nets' financial problems. "The figures you hear are fairly accurate."

Robert Carlson, the Nets' lawyer who is also a partner in the team, admitted that Cohen has been working on the deal for two months with David Stern, the lawyer for the NBA. He added that deals with other prospective buyers — including Arthur Imperatore, who is trying to buy the NHL Colorado Rockies and move them to the Meadowlands; former Spirits of St. Louis owner Ozzie Silna and investment specialist Robert Ernstoff — had fallen through.

## Transactions

BASEBALL  
New York Yankees — Signed George Frazier, pitcher, to Springfield of the American Association.

FOOTBALL  
New York Jets — Signed Duane Thomas, defensive back, to the team.

San Francisco 49ers — Traded Jim Owens, tight end, to the Tampa Bay Buccaneers for an undisclosed draft choice.

Seattle Seahawks — Signed Bob Jurek, defensive back, to the team.

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## Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE		AMERICAN LEAGUE	
Philadelphia	W L Pct. GB	Boston	W L Pct. GB
Chicago	48 38 .558	New York	46 38 .548
Pittsburgh	38 48 .441	Milwaukee	46 38 .548
Montreal	38 48 .441	Los Angeles	46 38 .548
St. Louis	38 48 .441	San Diego	46 38 .548
San Francisco	38 48 .441	San Francisco	46 38 .548
Cincinnati	38 48 .441	San Francisco	46 38 .548
Los Angeles	38 48 .441	San Francisco	46 38 .548
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San Diego	38 48 .441	San Francisco	46 38 .548
San Francisco	38 48 .441	San Francisco	46 38 .548
Cincinnati	38 48 .441	San Francisco	46 38 .548
Los Angeles	38 48 .441	San Francisco	46 38 .548
San Diego	38 48 .441	San Francisco	46 38 .548
San Francisco	38 48 .441	San Francisco	46 38 .548
Cincinnati	38 48 .441	San Francisco	46 38 .548
Los Angeles	38 48 .441	San Francisco	46 38 .548
San Diego	38 48 .441	San Francisco	46 38 .548
San Francisco	38 48 .441	San Francisco	46 38 .548
Cincinnati	38 48 .441	San Francisco	46 38 .548
Los Angeles	38 48 .441	San Francisco	46 38 .548
San Diego	38 48 .441	San Francisco	46 38 .548
San Francisco	38 48 .441	San Francisco	46 38 .548
Cincinnati	38 48 .441	San Francisco	46 38 .548
Los Angeles	38 48 .441	San Francisco	46 38 .548
San Diego	38 48 .441	San Francisco	46 38 .548
San Francisco	38 48 .441	San Francisco	46 38 .548
Cincinnati	38 48 .441	San Francisco	46 38 .548
Los Angeles	38 48 .441	San Francisco	46 38 .548
San Diego	38 48 .441	San Francisco	46 38 .548
San Francisco	38 48 .441	San Francisco	46 38 .548
Cincinnati	38 48 .441	San Francisco	46 38 .548
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